THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 47 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LETTER FROM HARRSBURG.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HARRISBURG, February 28.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate has been engaged to-day in debating the Free Railroad bill, as introduced by Mr. Landon, of Bradford. A synopsis of it has already appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The bill is very closely drawn, and is designed to prevent companies organized under its provisions from perpetrating frauds on the stockholders. The bill is violently opposed by Messrs. Bigham, Lowry, and others, on the ground that if it should pass it will not meet with the approbation of the friends of a free railroad law. The individual liability clause appears to be a stumbling-block in their way. Messrs. Connell, Ridgway, McCandless, and Donavan contend that this clause is essential to protect the interests o property-holders, and the mechanics and laborers who may be employed in the construction of roads built under its provisions. The discussion was marked with much warmth and some bad feeling.

A NEW MILITARY BILL.

Mr. Freeborn read in place this afternoon a bill to reorganize and provide for the better discipline of the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania. It applies only to the first Military District, and imposes a fine of four dollars per annum on each person of suitable age who does not join a military organization, the fine to be applied to the support of the new system.

All soldiers, under the provisions of this bill, are exempted from jury duty. The bill has been carefully revised by Colonel Prevost and other military gentlemen of distinction, and in its main features is the same as the New York law, which it is said works so admirably. The whole militia system of the State will thus be made self-supporting. It is time that the soldiers had paid some attention to this matter, as the Legislature will adjourn in the course of the next four weeks.

RUNNING STEAM CARS IN THE CITY.

Mr. Hood, from the special committee on the subject, reported a bill this afternoon to prevent, from and after the first day of November, 1867, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company from running locomotives south of Lehigh avenue in the city of Philadelphia. The committee had several sittings in Philadelphia during the past month, and the evidence was very strong against the use of steam by railroad companies in the thickly populated portions of the city.

The Committee have not yet reported in reference to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Companies, It is presumed that those companies will so arrange matters as to meet the approval of the citizens of Philadelphia, without requiring legislative action to compel them to cease running their locomotives through the city.

PNEUMATIC TUBE COMPANY.

A party of Philadelphia gentleman, consisting of Thomas J. Barger, William V. McGrath, Thomas Moore, Caleb Pierce, Theodore M. Apple, Robert P. King, Mahlon H. Dickinson, George W. Middleton, and Charles S. Close, have applied to the Legislature for a charter for a Pneumatic Tube Company. They want the right to lay out and construct a pneumatic tube in the city of Philadelphia, *along* or *under* such routes and streets as may be hereafter selected from time to time, and to be empowered to purchase all necessary equipments, such as engines, cars, and all needful appendages for the conveyance of passengers, forwarding of packages, messages, baggage, etc., *in* or *through* the said tube. The capital stock of the Company is to consist of twenty thousand shares, at one hundred dollars each. The Company promises to work some wonderful revolution in this conveyance of passengers and packages, both above and under ground.

FARMERS ON THE STREET.

An effort has been made in the Senate to get an act passed prohibiting farmers from standing on the curb, within six squares on either side of the market-house, in Second street, above Callowhill. The bill was opposed by Senators Donovan and McCandless, who stated that, if passed, it would seriously injure the many storekeepers along Second street, extending from South to Poplar. This crusade against the farmers is made by those interested in the market-houses, and there is every prospect that the present bill will pass before the adjournment of the Legislature. This makes the sixth year that a bill of like character has been presented. Senators Connell, Ridgway, Boyer, and Worthington are in favor of it.

THE TOLL GATES.

It is in contemplation to introduce a bill in the Senate to abolish all toll gates within the city and county of Philadelphia. The movement will be popular with your citizens, particularly with those residing in the rural districts.

THE PHILADELPHIA CRIMINAL COURTS.

The bill making some important changes in the conduct of the Criminal Courts in Philadelphia has passed both Houses, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bill was printed entire in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH'S Harrisburg letter of Thursday last. It compels the different Aldermen (among other things) to make their returns in all cases for high crimes to the District Attorney, within forty-eight hours after a hearing has been had.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.

This evening has been set apart for the discussion of the bill allowing the people of Philadelphia to decide for or against Sunday passenger railway travel. It is expected that Mr. Jenks (Dem.), of Clarion, will make a strong speech against the bill.

AN IMPORTANT ACT IN REGARD TO WEIGHTS.

Mr. Haines, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, has reported an act in regard to weights and measures, which will be read with interest. It provides

That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of a bushel of wheat shall be sixty pounds; a bushel of rye shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of corn (shelled) shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of corn (cob) shall be seventy pounds; a bushel of corn (meal) shall be forty pounds; a bushel of salt (coarse) shall be seventy pounds; a bushel of salt (ground) shall be sixty-two pounds; a bushel of salt (fine) shall be forty-seven pounds; a bushel of barley shall be forty-seven pounds; a bushel of oats shall be thirty-two pounds; a bushel of buckwheat shall be fifty pounds; a bushel of cloverseed shall be sixty-four pounds; a bushel of timothyseed shall be forty-five pounds; a bushel of turnips shall be fifty-five pounds; a bushel of onions shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of peas shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of malt shall be thirty-eight pounds; a bushel of lime (unslacked) shall be eighty pounds; a bushel of anthracite coal shall be eighty pounds; a bushel of bituminous coal shall be seventy-six pounds; of coke forty pounds; a bushel of potatoes shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of potatoes (sweet) shall be fifty-four pounds; a bushel of flaxseed shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of bran shall be twenty pounds; a bushel of beans shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of dried peaches shall be thirty-eight pounds; a bushel of dried apples shall be twenty-five pounds. But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person or persons from selling or buying any of the articles aforesaid by measure or in bulk, irrespective of the weights herein established; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXECUTION.

George Wagner Hanged in New York for the Murder of His Wife.

NEW YORK, March 1.—George Wagner was hanged in the Toombs' prison yard at 9 o'clock this morning, for the murder of his wife. He was attended on the gallows by Father Duranquet, of the Catholic Church.

The *Tribune* of this morning says:—

It will be remembered that Wagner's was a most brutal crime. In the broad day, in the month of June, 1865, he seized his wife, threw her down, and kneeling on her back, crushed her skull with an axe. He was convicted of murder. After his conviction his counsel obtained a writ of error, and the case was taken from court to court, till finally, in December last, the conviction was affirmed in the Court of Appeals. At the January term of the Supreme Court, General Term, Wagner was resentenced to be executed, the time appointed being to-day. Application was then made to Governor Fenton for commutation of sentence. The following is the response of the Governor, which was received yesterday:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, February 27.—Dear Sir:—I have carefully considered the application for the commutation of the sentence of George Wagner to imprisonment for life, and have decided not to interfere with the sentence of the Court. Respectfully yours, R. E. FENTON.

Wagner has no relations in this city. He has had, however, one really devoted friend, a man named Weis. The two were members together of a political society in Switzerland, and were boon companions in this city. Weis has put forth every effort to save the life of Wagner, having, though possessed of limited means, spent nearly $500 for him since the murder.

Wagner expresses himself as prepared to meet his fate. A French lady and daughter, together with the Rev. Father Duranquet, have been unceasing in their efforts to minister to his spiritual welfare, and the prisoner professes to have received the consolations of religion.

Visit to the Unfortunate Man—Biographical Sketch—His Crime—His Appearance and Feelings, Etc.

Friday, March 1, is the day appointed for the execution of George Wagner, condemned to suffer death for the murder of his wife, Mary Wagner, in July, 1865. Whether the unfortunate man will be hung or not, depends upon the success of efforts that are being made by his friends to procure a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment. After conviction in the General Sessions, Wagner's case was taken to the Supreme Court, and finally to the Court of Appeals, but in both the proceedings of the court below were unitormly sustained, and on the *remittitur* from the Supreme Court, the time was fixed for carrying out the sentence. The prisoner's appearance is not such as betokens a brutal disposition, though it is customary, in photographing persons placed in his situation, to depict a physiognomy strongly marked by developments which would indicate the worst kind of depravity, as if it were the duty of the writer to stifle public sympathy, and wipe out the last lingering hope of the condemned man. Wagner is a native of Bavaria, and is now forty-one years of age. In 1853 he came to America, residing the first two years in Brooklyn; after that time his home was in this city, where he was employed as a journeyman cabinetmaker up to the moment of the unfortunate occurrence which has consigned him to a felon's cell, and perhaps to a felon's death. He has no near relations living, except a half brother and a half sister, from whom he has not heard for a great while. At the last accounts they were still in Bavaria. The prisoner is in stature about medium height, and when he entered upon his confinement some eighteen months ago, presented an appearance of good health and physical vigor. His face is rather oval in shape, nose prominent, a light blue eye, brown hair, with beard and moustache of a reddish-brown color. Long imprisonment and mental suffering have reduced him almost to a mere shadow, and given him an ashy pallor. He is dressed in the same grey coat and vest and dark pants that he wore when arrested. His voice is mild and subdued, and his general demeanor quiet and resigned. During the first few months of his incarceration he occupied a cell in the second corridor of the City Prison. Tenth months ago he was removed to cell No. 4, in the ground tier, which he will leave only to pay the dread penalty of his crime, unless Executive clemency should interpose to give him a place in the State Prison. He says that in early days he received no moral training except as his own inclination adopted, and was never talked to on the subject of religion. Since being removed to his present quarters he has embraced the Catholic faith, and receives weekly visits from Father Duranquet and the Sisters of Mercy. These have instructed him in religious devotions, and provided a few books, thus affording the only means that can avail the wretched man for consolation in these trying hours of solitude and terrible anticipation. He says that for a while his mind was much distressed; when awake he sank under gloomy forebodings, and his sleep was troubled by frightful dreams, but since religion has come to his aid, he feels greatly comforted, sleeps well, and is resigned to the fate that seems to await him. Of the crime which he is so soon, probably, to expiate, Wagner professes to be entirely ignorant. He does not protest innocence, but insists that if he did commit it, the act was done during a fit of temporary insanity, symptoms of which had previously manifested themselves in periods of mental abstraction, accompanied by strange vagaries in his conduct. Those who have long known him give him an excellent character. He was well liked by his shopmates, one of whom has expended $500 of his own means in behalf of the unfortunate man. Wagner speaks highly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the prison keeper. His cell is neatly furnished, as the cells usually are, with an iron bedstead and chair. Near one corner hangs a small crucifix, before which he spends most of his time in devotional exercises. At times, while conversing, his appearance is collected and his eye calm; but frequently a cloud seems suddenly to gather over his soul; his eye dilates frightfully, as expressing a frenzy of horror, and he will talk for awhile abstractedly, as if at that moment he had taken leave of his last cherished hope, and given himself up to despair and melancholy. A brief visit from our reporter seemed to revive his spirits to some degree for the time being, but upon taking leave he again relapsed into his usual sadness, and his pale, attenuated figure sank back into the gloom of his cell, like a dead man retiring to his tomb. Whether Wagner be guilty and deserving of extreme punishment or not, his situation and appearance cannot fail to excite the most profound commiseration. Shut up in his lonely cell with naught, aside from his religious devotions, to occupy his mind but the appalling contemplation of the spectacle he is soon to present to the world, he broods over his doom, counts the days, the hours, the minutes, and almost the lessening seconds, without being able to turn his sickened soul from the prospect. The awful paraphernalia of the executioner stands before him; his mind freezes with horror; but there is no respite; nothing to draw the veil of dark obscurity between him and his impending fate. Dreadful anticipation gnaws at his heart, his cheek fades into the blanched hue of death, a moral paralysis transfixes his mental gaze on the fatal engine that is to immolate him—the little trap door that is shortly to open for him a passage into the unknown future. He thinks of the eternity of anguish he must experience between the falling of the drop and the total extinguishment of vitality, as he hangs suspended by the neck in mid-air. It is too horrible to be real; some monstrous nightmare oppresses his soul: he strives to break the spell, and relieve his awakening senses with more grateful realities. He moves his joints and catches hold of objects around him; he would dispel the dream by the sound of his own voice, but the grim apparition is indelibly stereotyped in his mind. The delusion is in the hope that the prospect before him may be a delusion. The clank and galling weight of his chains are too real, and the dilated eye alone tells of the depth of the soul's despair—the silent frenzy that holds its seat in his brain.

The Tariff.

From the New York Tribune of this morning.

"WASHINGTON, February 28.—Without anticipating what may be done this evening or to-morrow, I may say that it is the general impression that the Tariff bill is killed. Its friends are proved, on every vote, a large majority in either House, yet an unscrupulous minority says:—"You shall not perfect a measure which has already passed both Houses, by over two to one," and the majority have allowed themselves to be placed where they think they have no choice but to succumb. The most unfortunate absence of Mr. Justin S. Morrill at the bedside of his dying mother, and of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, in attendance as a lawyer at the late Oneida Circuit, is the primary cause of this calamity, as it left the Committee of Ways and Means in the hands of the open and secret enemies of protection, who overloaded the bill with 200 or 300 amendments, apparently on purpose to secure its defeat. The master spirit of the intrigue is Mr. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, who aspires to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the next House. Should he be gratified, we may abandon all hope of protection from that Congress. Of the Republicans in the House, but 29 voted with the Copperheads against Mr. Morrill's first motion to suspend the rules, in order to take the Tariff bill out of Committee of the Whole, and this includes Defrees and Stillwell, of Indiana, with Kuykendall, of Illinois, who have been discarded by their constituents as unsound. Every man who was elected on a Lincoln ticket, who has gone square over to the enemy, also voted against protection, to wit., Noell, of Missouri, and Phelps, of Maryland. Indiana, though mainly represented by Whigs of other days, gives not one vote for protection, the Speaker not voting except in case of a tie. Missouri, with more mineral wealth than any other State, gave us two votes out of nine. Senator Gratz Brown declares that no protective tariff shall pass, even though he should have to speak hence to the end of the session to prevent it. We are beaten, if beaten at all, by a minority of less than one-third of the Senate and about two-fifths of the House, including two or three who stab us as much in the dark as possible. But if defeated for this Congress, another is just at hand. H. G.

A Theatrical Marriage.

"On Tuesday, the 29th of January," writes a correspondent, "Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean kept their 'silver wedding' by a grand banquet, given to a few old and valued friends at the York House, Bath. The company, besides the host and hostess, consisted of Miss Mary Kean (daughter), Miss Patty Chapman (niece), Miss Stanley, of London; Miss Harvey, of Bath; Captain William Platt, the Rev. George Jelson, of London, and H. J. Prendergast, Esq. (old friends and fellow Etonians); John Joy, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chute. The bride wore on the occasion a costly and magnificent diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. There were many presents sent from friends; for instance, a liberal supply of splendid turtle was sent from Liverpool; a Napoleon magnum, containing nearly four quarts of champagne, from Paris; and many other suitable offerings. The 'silver wedding' cake was of huge proportions, and was surmounted by two beautiful *statuette* figures telling the story of 'John Anderson my Joe, John,' and his auld wife, who 'clamb the hill together.' This was a present from Glasgow. In accordance with ancient usage, there were deposited among its rich and tasty ingredients a thimble, a wedding-ring, and a piece of money. The thimble falling to any person's share or lot in the cutting, is supposed to be denotive of the state of our maid or bachelorism, the ring a token of early marriage, and the piece of money typical of wealth. On the cake being cut, these articles were duly found, and as duly appropriated. Among the presents was found the following acrostic, which was sent anonymously, but which exhibited excellence, and denoted, also, either most industrious research, or an unusually minute acquaintance with the writings of Shakespeare:—

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, on the occasion of their "Silver Wedding," Bath, January 29, 1867.	
S ince what I have to say must be but that	*Winter's Tale*, Act 3, Scene 3.
I may most truly say. It is a novelty—	*All's Well that Ends Well*, A. 2, S. 3.
L et Love take the meaning. She possesses	*Midsummer Night's Dream*, A. 2, S. 3.
V oice, gait, and action of a gentlewoman. All	*Taming of the Shrew*, S. 1, In.
E nvy her great, deserving, and good name. She	*Henry IV*, P. 1, A. 4, S. 3.
R eceived no worse a husband than the best of men.	*Antony and Cleopatra*, A. 2, S. 2.
W hose virtues and whose general graces speak!	
E ngland ne'er had a man of greater worth!	*Henry VI*, P. 1, A. 1, S. 1.
D id they not both deserve to have a daughter	*Richard II*, A. 2, S. 2.
D oing the honor of their lovingness?	*Antony and Cleopatra*, A. 5, S. 2.
I speak too long—'tis but to pass the time.	*Merchant of Venice*, A. 2, S. 2.
N ow fair befall thee and thy loving friends!	*Richard III*, A. 1, S. 3.
G ather the sequel from what goes before.	*Comedy of Errors*, A. 1, S. 1.

The health of the bride and bridegroom evoked the heartiest expressions of warm esteem, coupled with many good wishes from all present, and the occasion proved a red-letter day in the history of the parties interested.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.—A letter from Hedersleben says:—"You cannot form an idea of the emotion caused in Northern Schleswig by the conscription for the Prussian army. Nearly four thousand youths have left the country to escape wearing the Prussian uniform; they have taken refuge in Denmark, where they will enter the Danish army."

ROUMANIAN CURRENCY.—The Roumanian Government has submitted to the Chambers a project for the creation of a national currency. The system proposed is identical with that now established in France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. The coin will be the franc, under the name of piastre, with all its subdivisions.

FEMALE LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND.—The demand for female labor in New Zealand is increasing. A want of between sixty and seventy per week unsupplied is still felt. High wages are offered in vain. Dairymaids are specially in demand at this season of the year, and get from £40 to £50 per annum.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The Building Turned Over to the City Authorities—Celebration of the Event.

The new Court House, fronting on Sixth street, was to-day turned over to the city authorities by the contractor, J. B. Colliday. By invitation, a number of the members of the Bar, and the Judges of the Court, assembled in the Court-room, and as a commencement of the dedicatory exercises Judge Brewster was called upon, and responded as follows:—

"This is no time for speech making; life is very short, and speeches should not be prolonged. This is a splendid building for our Courts, and we return our sincere thanks to the gentlemen who have had it in charge. There have been two Committees on City Property, and they have devoted a great deal of their time and attention to this work. For something like fifteen years the citizens of Philadelphia have talked of a new Court House. A great many have been criticizing the outside appearance of the building. I always try to be grateful, and I think that any Judge who is dissatisfied with these arrangements does not deserve any better. It is well ventilated, and has a neat appearance, and I again return our sincere thanks to the Committees on City Property and the Chairmen and every member of the City Councils, and to every city officer who has provided us with these substantial accommodations. I am sure the judges and the jurors and the witnesses will be well satisfied with the edifice."

Judge Pierce was next called upon, and addressed the gentlemen assembled as follows:—

"Nothing more can be added to what Judge Brewster has said. One of the poets said—

'Let me have light! Ajax asks nothing more;'

and for one I have hoped that we should have good pure air, and not be compelled to sit through our lifetimes, breathing an impure atmosphere at the risk of life and health. I am sure that the community most heartily agrees with the remarks Judge Brewster most happily expressed, and also that they feel grateful for the fine accommodations which have been provided for the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the public at large. These were absolutely needed; the administration of public justice in the other room has been hindered by the lack of accommodations, pure air, and light."

Judge Pierce related an amusing story in conclusion, and retired amid applause.

The party then retired to one of the lower rooms, to partake of a substantial collation.

The increased inconveniences felt by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the city of Philadelphia compelled them to ask Councils in December, 1865, to furnish the necessary and more comfortable accommodations to them in the disposition of their public duties. Their oft-repeated demands for relief were at last attended to, and the city authorities in March, 1866, commenced the erection of the building designated at the head of this article, "New Court House."

The original design or plan of this building was to place it lengthwise upon Sixth street, placing the front towards Chesnut street, and the rear or judges' bench at the south, and towards Walnut street. This, however, on the representation of the judges, and after consultation with the Committee on City Property of City Councils, was changed, and the front of the building placed on Sixth street, in order to put the seat of the judges opposite, or at the east end, in order to avoid the noise on the street, thereby to increase the comfort of all concerned in the transaction of business in the Court-room.

The general arrangement and economy of the edifice will recommend it to general favor. The first floor will accommodate the Grand Jury, and the Clerk of the Court, as well as other, convenient for witnesses, both male and female, the District Attorney, also a room devoted to the accommodation and use of any of the Judges for hearing motions, for their private consultation, and other purposes for which they may be required.

These rooms nearly all communicate, so as to allow parties to pass from one room to another without interruption from without, a relief and privilege to a public officer of no small consideration. The rooms on this story are twelve feet in height.

The second floor contains the court-room, lobby seventy feet; also a room for the District Attorney, and for the witnesses attending the trials in Court, but whose personal attendance may not be required, or whose withdrawal may be directed for the time by the Judges or parties interested.

The main stairway to reach this story from Sixth street is about fifteen feet in width; besides which, there is a private stairway for the Judges, ascending to their seats in the east end of the room. Connected with this is a retiring room for the Judges, furnished with basin, hydrant water, etc. The Court-room is well lighted, as well as ventilated by means of the most modern and improved apparatus. The Court-room will be lighted with a chandelier, containing twenty-six burners, besides brackets on the sides of the room.

The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of all parties engaged in the business of the Courts, whether as jurors, witnesses, or parties, as well as the judges, have been well provided. In the details of the accommodations, we might extend to a greater length. The separate disposition of the various parties necessary in attendance, or as spectators, is very commendable.

The mode of access for the prisoners from the van, or otherwise, into the court-room is by a separate stairway, cutting off and avoiding all communication with the prisoners from parties without, except under the inspection of the officer or by the permission of the Court.

There will be, for the convenience and comfort of those in compulsory attendance, ample room also for the spectators, there being an area in the room devoted to them of thirty by sixty feet.

A SUPPOSED MURDER.—Early this morning Thomas V. Scott, a musician, who had been playing at a party last evening, was picked up at Seventh and Bedford streets, by a colored man, dead.

On an examination being made a bruise was discovered on his lips, as if inflicted with a fist, and another behind the ear as if it was occasioned by a blow from a blackjack.

The deceased was taken to his residence, No. 504 South Eleventh street. He leaves one child. A violin was picked up by his side in a damaged condition.

Dr. Shapleigh will make a *post-mortem* examination this afternoon, and the inquest will be held to-morrow, when the full facts of the case will be elicited.

INSULTING THE POPE.—Some caricatures insulting to the Pope having been recently published by the *Tribune* of Berlin, that journal was cited before the tribunals by the public prosecutor; but in consequence of the Pontifical Government not preferring any accusation, the charge was dismissed.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Serious Illness of Artemas Ward.

The Canadian Confederation Bill in the House of Commons.

Garibaldi's Sons Help the Cretans.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

LONDON, March 1—Noon.—The bill for the confederation of the British Provinces has been read twice in the House of Commons.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF ARTEMAS WARD.

The American humorist, Charles F. Browne, better known in America as Artemas Ward, is lying ill at Southampton, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His life is despaired of.

HELP FOR THE CRETANS.

VENICE, March 1—Noon.—The sons of General Garibaldi have gone to Candia to help the Cretans in their battles with the Turks.

THE ARAGO ARRIVED OUT.

HAVRE, March 1—Noon.—The steamer Arago, Captain Gadsden, from New York on the 16th, reached this port early this morning.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending last evening at 58,000 bales, including some 10,000 for speculation and export. The market has been generally dull, and prices have fallen off to a considerable extent.

Near the close of the week the market stiffened up, and the market to-day opened firm, and with estimated sales of 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:—Upland middling, 13¾d.; Orleans, 13⅞d.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.; Ashes, 34s. for Pots.

LONDON, March 1 — Noon. — Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad, 36½; Illinois Central, 76¼; United States 5-20 bonds, 73¼.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 1.—Up to yesterday nearly $16,000 had been subscribed by our citizens in aid of the destitute of the South.

A fire in A. H. Allan's furniture warehouse, Nos. 1 and 2 Dock square, last night, destroyed property to the value of eight or nine thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—A fire broke out at Warren, Ohio, last night. The loss was about $13,000; insured for about $6000.

The weather is mild and spring-like.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. '65 5-20s sold at 108¾, a slight decline; July, '65, 5-20s, at 106¾@106¾, no change; 110 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 110¾ for '62 5-20s; City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 101¼.

Railroad Shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51¼@51¾, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unsettled. Hestonville sold at 13¾, a decline of ¼; 80 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72½ for West Philadelphia; 26¾ for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; 40 for Union; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33. 233 was bid for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 95 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 44 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 14¾, a slight advance. 31½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¼; 11 A. M., 140⅜; 12 M., 138¾; 1 P. M., 138¾, a decline of 1½ on the closing price last evening.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1867.

CR.		
Balances on hand on February 1		$5,218,633·31
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
General Treasury, including Customs	$2,912,405·32	
Post Office Fund	33,101·28	
Disburser's Fund	739,791·81	3,685,298·41
		$8,903,931·72
DR.		
Payments during the month, viz.:—		
General Treasury	$1,588,980·88	
Post Office	45,320·06	
Interest	323,212·56	
Disbursers	821,008·88	$2,778,522·38
Balance at close of business this day		$6,125,409·34

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Balance due to Depositors on February 1	$3765,100
Received from Depositors during the month	755,100
Repayment to Depositors during the month	128,000
Balances due to Depositors at close of business this day	637,100
Fractional Currency redeemed during the month	108,310

C. McKIBBIN Assistant Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 Reading RR. 51⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65 Jy. cp.	106⅛	100 sh Read R.	2d. 51⅛
$200 City 6s, New	101⅝	600 do.	is. 51⅛
$400 Sch N 7 p c b l	84	500 do.	is.b5. 51⅛
$1000 Susq Bds	63¾	100 do.	b60. 51⅛
$5000 Read 6s, '83	is. 91⅛	200 do.	b5. 51⅛
$5000 do.	is. 91⅛	200 do.	b5. 51⅝
$4000 Elmira 7s	98⅝	27 sh Locust Mt.	is. 49
$1000 do.	98⅝	400 sh St Nich Cl.	1⅝
10 sh Penna R.	56⅞	300 sh Hest'vle	s60. 13¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 139@139¼; Silver ¼ and ⅝, 133; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110@110¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¾@111; do., 1864, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1865, 108@108¼; do. new, 106¾@106¾; 10-40s, coupon, 97¼@98¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105¾; 3d series, 105¾@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 1.—There is a fair demand for prime Cloverseed, but common qualities are not much inquired after; sales of 320 bushels new at $8@8·25 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·60 to $3·75. Flaxseed is selling at $3·25.

In the absence of sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark, we quote at $35 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 for superfine, $9@10·50 for extras, $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family, $11@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales of 200 barrels at $7·25.

There is some inquiry for prime lots of Wheat, but common grades are neglected; sales of 1400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·90@3·07; and 1000 bushels California at $3·20@3·25. Rye steady at $1·30 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand at yesterday's quotations; sales of 12,000 bushels new yellow at 97@98c. in store and $1 afloat. Oats are rather lower; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 57 cents.

Whisky.—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at $1@1·50 ₱ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... MARCH 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ..... 53 | 11 A. M. ..... 67 | 2 P. M. 68

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Lee, Wentworth, Barbadoes, J. R. Rue & Son.
Brig Kirby, Outerbridge, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh
Brig Ruth, McLean, St. Johns, P. R., C. C. Van Horn.
Str Francis, Symmes, New York, D. Cooper & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Crocus, Anthony, 5 days from Cardenas, with molasses, to George C. Carson & Co. Tuesday morning, off Fenwick's Island, spoke brig W. H. Parks, from Havana for Philadelphia, with loss of foretopgallant mast.

Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, 4 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Schr James Allderdice, Jackaway, 4 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Schr Maggie Weaver, Weaver, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 27—6 P. M.—Barque H. P. Lord, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, and brig C. V. Williams, do. for Trinidad, have gone to sea. Schrs Argus Eye, Eliza Neal, and J. S. & L. C. Adams, passed in the Capes to-day.

Schr Rebecca, with grain from schr James Young, left for Philadelphia this afternoon; schr C. L. Scull is loading from the same. The condition of the James Young is the same as at last report.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs H. G. Ely, for Richmond, Va., and E. J. Pickup, for Georgetown, D. C., were cleared by Audenried, Norton & Co., not as before reported.

Steamship Tripoli, Martyn, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Peerless, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 18th ult.

Schr Express, Brown, for Philadelphia, via Wilmington, Del., cleared at Boston 27th ult.

DISASTERS.

DISASTERS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.—There were 36 American mercantile sea-going craft and 18 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the current month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 10 ships, 3 barques, 9 brigs, and 29 schooners—total 54. Of these 28 were wrecked, 15 abandoned, 1 foundered, 3 burned, and 7 are missing.

Their names, destinations, etc., are as follows:—[Those indicated by a w, were wrecked; f, foundered; a, abandoned; b, burned; and m, missing.]

STEAMERS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE BOUND.
Cassandra, w	New Orleans	New York.
City of Bath, b	Boston	Savannah.
Emma Fries, w		

SHIPS.

Monmouth (Br.), a	New Orleans	Liverpool.
M. Raymond (Br.), w	Bermuda	Charleston.
Aquilla, a	Greenock	New York.
Addison, w	Sourabaya	Amsterdam.
Monica (Br.), b	At New Orleans	Liverpool.
Koh-i-noor (Br.), a	Calcutta	Boston.
Martha (Br.), w	Liverpool	Mobile.
Schah Jehan (Br.) w	San Francisco	
Dashing Wave, w	San Francisco	New York.
Acadian (Br.), w	Liverpool	Savannah.

BARQUES.

L. Bragini'n (Br.), m	New York	Queenstown.
White Squall (Br.), w	Singapore	Boston.
Wave (Br.), w	New York	London.

BRIGS.

Ocean Wave, a*	Satilla River	New York.
E. B. Fitler, a	Swan Island	Holmes' Hole.
C. McDonald (Br.), w	New York	Hamburg.
T. W. Rowland, b	Savannah	Carthagena.
D. R. DeWolf (Br.), a	New York	London.
Derby (Br.), w	Galveston	Rio Janeiro.
Star of Peace, w	Tabasco	New York.
Mowe (Oldg.), a	Rio Janeiro	New York.
Ellen Dickie (Br.), w	Cienfuegos	New York.

SCHOONERS.

Two Sisters, a	New York	Smithfield, Va.
Lillie Gray, w	Jamaica	New York.
E. L. Thompson, m		
Fleetwood, a	Baltimore	Charleston.
John Borrance, w	New York	Philadelphia.
John W. Lowe, m	Newfoundland	Rochester.
Phebe Nelson, w	Elizabeth City	Wilmington, NC
Susan West, w	Aux Cayes	Boston.
Edgewater, a	Philadelphia	Cienfuegos.
Coast Pilot, a	Savannah	New York.
Graham (Br), w	Aux Cayes	New York.
Alabama, w	Potomac River	
Mary Lee, f	Grand Gulf	New Orleans.
Pembroke, w	Boston	Pembroke.
Golden Age, w	Boston	Providence.
Garland, w	Rappahannock	Baltimore.
Mary Lydia (Br), w	New York	St. Johns, N. F.
Mary Clinton, m	New York	Bremen.
Justus M. Lewis, a	Brunswick, Ga.	New York.
Rio Grande, w		
G. W. Hynson, act	New Orleans	Providence.
Chevlot, m	Boston	
Dr. Franklin, m	Virginia	New London.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Barnum Exhibited by Greeley.

From the World.

Horace Greeley was born to be the manager of a wax-work show. Neither the Mrs. Jarley fiction nor the Madame Tussand of fact can be compared with him in prompt and profitable appreciation of the market value of a monster. His "Chamber of Horrors" in the *Tribune* is infinitely more fascinating, with its daily kaleidoscope of assassinated loyalists, tortured freedmen, and crucified schoolmarms, than any collection of the sort which is elsewhere accessible. And, such is the just confidence of Horace Greeley in his genius, that he has not feared to grapple at last with the long-recognized prince of humbug himself, and to attain, by a single stroke, the loftiest pinnacle of fame. The spectacle of P. T. Barnum exhibited by Horace Greeley recalls that of the Emperor Valentinian used as a horse-block by the victorious Sapor. He who had triumphed over Joyce Heath and the woolly-horse, over the Feejee mermaid and the Aztec children, who had put a hook into the nose of the leviathan public, and chained the morning star of Swedish song to his chariot wheels, is now in his turn become a show. Horace Greeley has caught him, and shaved him, and clad him in a white sheet; he has bound a virginal fillet about his mature brows, and put a penny trumpet to his lips, and compelled him to proclaim to all the land, "behold the perfect man, and mark the upright!" For the small price of four cents, any purchaser of the *Tribune* is invited by Horace Greeley to walk up and inspect the only candidate for Congress who will never "sell his birthright for a mess of potage," and who "would rather a thousand times be defeated than permit one grain of gold to be accursed by basely using it to induce a voter to act contrary to his honest convictions." It is impossible to deny that so brilliant and amusing an entertainment has never before been offered to an intelligent public at so small a charge.

The management has surpassed itself in the general get-up of the booth, as well as in what Squeers would call the "richness" of the curiosity it contains. Before the door stands Horace Greeley himself, in a big wig and black silk gown, uttering these impressive sentences:—

"The practice of buying votes is so flagrantly criminal, so palpably destructive to republican liberty, that no language can adequately portray its enormity. It must be arrested at whatever cost."

In "the mind's eye, Horatio," do we not here behold Simon Cameron, Governor Morton, and other "flagrant criminals" slinking away, rebuked at these ominous sounds? What writhe raises upon their guilty souls! What a glow of virtuous approbation warms the hearts of the public when they see them flying with averted heads! And oh! how delicious the sensation that awaits us when, having paid our small fee in the open hand of the showman, we enter the sacred precincts, and find ourselves face with the pure, the proud, the spotless P. T. B.!

"This, ladies and gentlemen," exclaims the eloquent H. G., "is the being who has resolved to arrest, at any cost, the infamous practice which we all of us so cordially condemn! Admire the apostolic simplicity expressed in the parting of his hair, the beatific unworldliness of his smile, the guileless candor of his gaze! He wears, you will observe, a white sheet, in graceful allusion not only to the classic custom whereby each *candidatus* who asked the suffrages of the people, being clothed in candid white, did so proclaim his purity of thought and purpose, but also because a sheet has no pockets; and our friend, fearing lest his enthusiastic supporters might perchance insist on spending his money unbeknown to him, in order to secure his election, has nobly resolved not to carry a sixpence about his person until the polls are closed. You will the more appreciate this, when you know that the wicked Copperheads who oppose him have nominated a namesake of his—a very wealthy Mr. Barnum, a miserable manufacturer, not of woolly horses and seven-headed calves, and other elevating works of art; but of hoes and shovels, and other vulgar implements of iron; and that our great leader, Senator Sumner, has received several letters informing him that this wretched man intends to spend $50,000 in corrupting and buying up the intelligent reading men of New England like sheep in the shambles. Ah! ladies and gentlemen, what was the stoic incorruptibility of Cato, what the continence of Scipio, in comparison with the virtue of the remarkable man before you? Don't tell me that perhaps all this story about the extravagant intentions of the iron-mongering Barnum is all my eye and also Elizabeth Martin. I am well aware of that; but when you consider the natural passion of beings like our friend for giving away greenbacks promiscuously on the slightest provocation, you must surely see that the patriotism which could withstand such a temptation as this to the bestowal of more than fifty thousand dollars upon men so worthy and enlightened as all men who vote the Republican ticket straight must necessarily be, can only be adequately recognized by the unanimous election of our friend to Congress, and by a largely increased subscription to the *Tribune*, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, which will be supplied to clubs on favorable terms, with strawberry plants thrown in, and no extra charge whatever for wrappers." If the voters of Connecticut, the "intelligent reading men of New England," can resist such appeals as this to their noblest sensibilities, they will deserve, every man of them, to be furnished with compulsory season tickets to the gallery of Barnum's Museum for the term of their natural lives.

Barnum at His Tricks Again—A New Political Feejee Mermaid.

From the Herald.

Forty-two years ago John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Tristam Burges, of Rhode Island, were emphatically "representative men" in Congress, the one of Virginia and the South, the other of New England. During their memorable war of words, and before the latter demolished the former by a final blow, thanking Heaven that "monsters cannot propagate," Mr. Randolph won a signal advantage over "the bald-headed eagle of Rhode Island," by exclaiming, in response to his antagonist's eulogy of Yankee shrewdness, "What you call Yankee shrewdness we call Yankee swindling!" But even Randolph could have had no adequate conception of what he so sharply stigmatized, nor of such an astonishing incarnation of it as, in the person of P. T. Barnum, was already "cutting eye teeth" at Grassy Plain, in the wooden nutmeg State. P. T. B. himself little dreamed of the dizzy heights of humbug which he was destined to climb. He was then content to mix sugars, teas, and liquors, to sell cotton for wool, wool and cotton for silk and linen, burned peas, beans, and corn for ground coffee, and corn meal for ginger, and to get rid of old bottles and tin by an ingenuous lottery swindle. At least so he informs us in "The Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself." He had not yeet been inspired by prophetic visions of Joyce Heth, Niagara Falls in the Museum, the Feejee mermaid, Tom Thumb, the Swedish Nightingale, the woolly horse, the happy family, Iranistan, the Capitol at Washington, and the White House "at the other end of the avenue." Now, however, after having "energized his functions," as Dr. Rush used to say, in a surpassing variety of ways, Barnum stretches himself for new and still more audacious flights.

As a Congressional candidate he begins by exhibiting a characteristic correspondence with a mysteriously anonymous writer—whose real name may be Outis or Noone, for aught we know This correspondence might form a curious additional chapter in the next edition of the "Model Letter Writer," or of the "Apocrypha." It bears a striking family likeness to the Fejee mermaid, which was so fearfully and wonderfully made. It is a political Feejee mermaid. It finely illustrates certain suggestive queries which the illustrious showman, with something like second sight, made two years ago, under the head of "Personal Reminiscences," in his work entitled "The Humbugs of the World." "Need I explain to my own beloved countrymen," he asks, "that there is humbug in politics? Does anybody go into a political campaign without it?" Obviously he does not wish to be suspected of being so green himself as to "go into a political campaign without it."

What a future smiles upon the aspiring Barnum! How shrewdly he has chosen his moment for entering the political arena! The radical party is without a leader. Sick of Sumner's midnight oil orations, sore under Thad. Stevens' lash, tired of Banks' attitudinizing and sonorous monotones, bewildered by Raymond's feats of ground and lofty tumbling, distrustful of light-fingered Ben Butler, vexed at Ashley's blunders, they await impatiently the coming man—and his name is Barnum. He recommends himself to them by writing his own letters of introduction in this bogus correspondence. His denunciation of bribery and corruption is so sincere that they must adore his immaculateness. We fear that perhaps he almost overshoots the mark by taking such pains to throw out the impression that he will give no money to secure his election. If he had said nothing about it, who would have suspected him of ever giving away anything but free tickets to his museum?

Under the leadership of Barnum the radical party will be thoroughly reconstructed on the grand historical principle of philosophical humbug. Barnum has mastered that principle. He has fully revealed it to the world in the two works to which we have alluded, "The Life" and "The Humbugs." Together these compose what may be called Barnum's Bible. From Gibbon and the encyclopedists he has collected the history of all humbugs, from the Father of Lies humbugging Eve in the Garden of Eden, through the Witch of Endor, the Egyptian magicians in the days of Moses, Apollonius Tyanæus, Cornelius Agrippa, Cagliostro, the Count of St. Germain, George Psalmanazar, Prince Hohenlohe, Joanne Southcote, Matthias, Joe Smith and the Mormon Bible, the Davenport Brothers, the Japanese jugglers, and the rest, down to Barnum himself—the last, but by no means the least!

The Connecticut election will be eventful, curious, and intensely interesting. If the Democrats should chance to carry the day, which is not impossible, farewell to the hopes which Barnum's candidacy inspires that the radical party and New England itself will, under his leadership, be reconstructed on a new moral basis of swindling! The country will lose the benefit of the lessons which the Great Panjandrum of Humbug might give to Chase, and McCulloch, and Jay Cooke, and the other financial illusionists at Washington. Pretty tricks as they know how to play with the national finances, they might yet learn much from Barnum.

The South and the Reconstruction Bill.

From the Times.

The suddenness with which the Reconstruction bill has come upon the South seems for the moment to baffle its calculations. The people have not yet recovered from the surprise occasioned by the passage of the measure through Congress, and are evidently at a loss in regard to the full scope of its provisions. They have not had time to think over the matter fully, and their newspapers have hardly begun to realize the altered aspect of affairs. We must wait awhile for the means of forming a positive judgment as to the disposition of those affected by the measure. In the meantime, however, it will be interesting to watch the temper and tactics of their local press.

Among the remnant of the fire-eating party the prevailing feeling is a mixture of incredulity and defiance. "Hoping against hope," they cling to the idea that the President may save them from the operation of the law; or, if not the President, at any rate the Supreme Court." Before its provisions can be enforced," declares the Lynchburg (Va.) *News*, "the President will have to be deposed, and the Supreme Court remodelled or abolished." There is an undefined faith, too, in the Northern people, the majority of whom, it is blindly supposed, are adverse to the action of Congress. With a complacency that would be amusing if it were not suicidal, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* assures its readers, "If we stand firm, the people will come to our rescue." The Richmond *Enquirer* appeals to its Northern friends to plunge into the breach, and in some way prevent the consummation of the Congressional work. The views we reproduced on Wednesday from the leading Democratic newspapers should convince the *Enquirer* of the folly of its appeal. Indeed, another Richmond journal, the *Times*, does not conceal the disgust excited by recent Democratic movements, whether as typified by Mr. Reverdy Johnson or by the House minority:—

"In the House of Representatives, when the radical party were rent in twain by dissensions, the so-called 'Democratic' minority cooperated with Thaddeus Stevens, and were the cause of the adoption of that, amendment, which imposes negro suffrage upon us whether we adopt or reject the Constitutional amendment. The whole course of this minority, we are pained to say, demonstrated that except as 'gamblers' dice,' our rights and liberties are no more regarded by the minority than by the majority in Congress, and we feel it our duty to admonish the people of the South that in no step which the fearful exigencies of the hour may require them to take, should they place the slightest confidence in assistance from the 'Democratic' minority which lately affiliated with Stevens."

How, then, shall the issue be met? The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, although "satisfied that this bill is the very best" that may be expected, and preferring to "stand by the portion dealt out to us," rather than to "trust to the tender mercies of the incoming Congress," finds nothing better to recommend than passive submission. Its philosophy is limited to the fact that after the flow of the tide comes the ebb; forgetting that the ebb will bring no relief to those whom the flow may have drowned. The Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to stem the torrent through the instrumentality of the Supreme Court:—

"The fundamental proposition of the whole is that which denies the existence and integrity of our State organizations. Our defense lies in traversing this position. Our only mode of making this defense is by an appeal to the Courts. This it is our duty to make. A case must be made up; and we suppose it may be speedily done under the third of the above recited points, on the question of eligibility to office. It will be contended by the trangressors and thirsters that the proscription will displace those liable to it who are now in office. An order for ejectment, or an application to prohibit it, will get the question before the Courts. If it be held that our State Governments are valid and according to the Constitution, then all the attempts to alter our suffrage and to dictate qualifications for State office will be pronounced void. We must bring to judicial test, also, the right of Congress to pass martial law and to subordinate the civil to the military in these States, in a time of profound peace, publicly proclaimed."

Again the Richmond *Times* supplies an answer:—

"The increasing infirmities of two of the five conservative Judges foreshadow the death of at least one of these venerable men in less than twelve months. The Senate, in such event, will refuse to confirm any nomination of the President unless the nominee is in strict accord with Chase. We shall then have a Supreme Court consisting of eight members, composed of four radicals and four conservatives. This will lead to a divided Court whenever any question growing out of the legislation of Congress upon the question of reconstruction is presented. And, we believe, an appeal fails when the Court is divided. And the appeals, it must be remembered, will be from the decisions of Underwoods and the Busteeds, who have neither learning, character, decency, nor mercy. The decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the 'test oath,' has already been set at defiance by subordinate Federal Judges, sitting in sight of the dome of the Capitol."

Besides, while the Supreme Court may set aside a particular enactment, it cannot relieve the South from the dominion of Congress. It may cause delay, but it can in no respect extricate the South from its position. And meanwhile Congress will adopt yet harsher measures, and the Northern people, incensed by what will be considered Southern contumacy, will sustain Congress in its course. In all probability the *personnel* of the Supreme Court will before then be in harmony with Congress. So that, as the Richmond *Times* points out, the South will commit a fatal blunder if it relies upon a judicial decision to secure more lenient conditions.

In other quarters, it is suggested that Congress should be left to work out its plan—the Southern people standing aloof. The Macon (Ga.) *Journal* insists that the government of the South by military machinery is practically impossible, and that what Congress considers Provisional Governments are essential to reconstruction. But if these Provisional Governments—argues the *Journal*—are frauds and usurpations, their members should refuse to continue their labors, that Congress may be made summarily to confront the difficulties of its task. The Lynchburg *Virginian* inculcates the same doctrine. "Let Congress take the whole charge of the administration of ten States. We would favor it rather than accept reconstruction upon the terms offered." The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* not only objects to this particular law, but to any form of reconstruction that embraces the test oath. "Are we not better off without Congressmen than we would be misrepresented in Congress?" is the query with which the *Index* seeks to vindicate its opinion. But how is all this to help the South? What benefits will it confer? What rights restore? The South will remain out of the Union, and the exclusive power of determining the conditions of restoration will continue vested in Congress. With this fixed fact before it, what profit, or convenience, or dignity can non-resistance and non-action bring to the South?

The plan "appears to be entirely permissible and not obligatory," remarks the Montgomery *Mail*. We think that the assumption is not warranted. Congress has provided a method of reconstruction, under which the existing State Legislatures may take the initiative by providing for the assembling of the contemplated Convention. It does not follow, however, that if the local Legislatures neglect the opportunity, reconstruction will be indefinitely postponed. The next step will be to provide for the election of delegates by other than local legislative action; and the men who now imagine that their obstinacy will suffice to thwart the law, will discover to their cost that reconstruction may be carried on without them.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of all the Southern journals that have come under our notice, alone seems to comprehend the wisdom of action. Referring to the plan of Congress, the *Examiner* says:—

"With all its multiform abominations, it contains one feature hitherto unseen in any act of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Upon the fulfilment of certain requirements by a Southern State, it declares:—

"'Such State shall be entitled to a representation in Congress.'

"Those words, should they become the law of the land, are a summons to the representatives of the people of Virginia which they cannot afford to disregard. They contemplate the resurrection, at some time, of the State now destroyed. And if there is no legal and peaceful means of resisting that destruction, we should consider at once the question whether we shall set about the work of resurrection.

"That the Virginia Legislature should take this matter into earnest advisement is a position which, we suppose, no one can dispute."

Passing from newspapers to politicians, we observe that Governor Peirpont, of Virginia, urges that a convention should be called at once in that State. If the Legislature refuses—he is reported to have remarked—"designing politicians" outside will proceed on their own account; and we apprehend that the same may be said of every excluded State. In Georgia, ex-Governor Brown has published a similar recommendation, and his words will undoubtedly influence the people, whether the politicians heed them or not. Governor Orr is also exerting himself to overcome the extremists of South Carolina; and it is not unlikely that the insulting violence with which these counsels have been received will induce him to attempt the organization of a new party in the State, with a view to its reconstruction in harmony with the will of Congress. Our Charleston correspondent represents that the efforts of Governor Orr have not been without effect upon the people, of whom it is said that "they are now willing to make great concessions." When the purpose of Congress shall be more completely realized by the South, we may expect that this willingness will make itself felt. We look to the people to overcome the pride and selfishness of politicians, and to substitute prudence and concession for the vanities which are taught by the newspapers.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

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HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used its a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your Tar Syrup, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and if ever me relief after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and for all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS, 136 N. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S, No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

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(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

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NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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CUTLERY, ETC.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

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11 5] Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street. Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

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City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 510 RACE STREET.

We beg to draw your particular attention to our new FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwf] NO. 510 RACE STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 2 3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

2 28tf TREASURER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

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Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

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No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. 12 26 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, William Erwien, Sam'l A. Bispham,
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Nathan Hilles, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1.25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The business was as follows:

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering, President, was in the chair.

A petition for permission to lay railroad track on Twelfth street and on Sixteenth street was presented by Mr. Gillingham. It was referred to committee.

A petition was presented by Mr. Barlow, asking that Montrose street, Twenty-sixth ward, be paved, and be supplied with water pipe. This was passed.

A petition asking that no railroad track be laid on Twelfth or Sixteenth streets was presented by Mr. Jones. It took the usual course of reference.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners, through Mr. King, asking for an additional appropriation of $1854, to pay salaries of two additional officers of the courts recently appointed. This, also, was referred to committee.

A note was read from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, Frederick Graff, Esq., announcing the appointment of George F. Keyser, Registrar, and Charles D. Thomas, Chief Clerk in his department. The request for their confirmation accompanying the note was referred in due course.

A report was now presented from the Committee on City Property, including an ordinance providing for the appointment of two additional watchmen for the new Court-house, and also a janitor and housekeeper. Referred.

A motion was made to strike out the two watchmen, as their services were not at all necessary.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Bumm thought that the services of one watchman were absolutely necessary, and after he had given arguments in support of his motion the opposition ceased. His motion that a janitor, housekeeper and one watchman be apointed was agreed to.

A note from the Prothonotary of the District Court, asking authority to possess himself of the office used by the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, was referred.

A resolution of instruction to the Superintendent of City Railroads, authorizing him to remove the rails on the south side of Market street, between Ninth and Eleventh streets, was adopted.

The Committee on Law, to which body had been referred the resolution requesting Mr. George F. Young to relinquish his place as Trustee of the Gas Works, for alleged perfidy to trusts reposed in him, offered a resolution discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject before them. This passed.

The ordinance authorizing the construction of certain sewers, made at last meeting the special order of this day, was called up.

It authorizes the Chief Engineer to enter into contracts for sewers, as follows:

A sewer from the east side of Front street, upon the open channel of the Cohocksink creek (Canal street) to Laurel street; thence on said Laurel street to the Delaware river, with its branches.

A sewer on Mifflin street and Montgomery avenue, from old Camac street to Sixth street, on the open channel of the Cohocksink creek.

A sewer (extension of the Cohocksink creek) on Ninth street, from Berks to Norris, on Norris to Eleventh, on Eleventh to Diamond, on Diamond to Twelfth, on Twelfth to Dauphin, and on Dauphin to Sixteenth street.

A sewer on Ellsworth and Twenty-fifth streets, from the river Schuylkill to Federal street; thence on Federal street to Eighteenth street.

A sewer on Norris street, from Ninth street to Memphis street, on Memphis street to Palmer street, and on Palmer street to the river Delaware.

A sewer on Forty-third street, (Mill Creek) from Oak street, to intersect creek below Pine street.

A sewer on Broad street, from Clearfield street to Ontario street; thence on Ontario street to near Seventeenth street.

Sewers on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Vine street, northward to Spring Garden street, to relieve the intersection of Eighteenth and Vine streets.

Sewers on Twelfth street, from Christian to Shippen.

Sewers on Eleventh street, from Christian to Washington street.

Sewers on Washington street, from Broad to Seventeenth, to relieve the flooding at Twelfth and Washington streets.

Sewers on Front street, from Reed to Federal street, on Front and Dickerson street to Moyamensing road, to relieve the intersection at Front and Reed streets.

Mr. Marcus moved to amend by adding, "one on South street, from Sixth to Tenth street, and on Ninth street, from South to Christian street." This was agreed to.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Mr. Cattell offered a resolution that the Legislature be requested to pass a bill providing for the appointment of an inspector of stationary steam boilers, with a view to diminishing the frequency of steam boiler explosions.

Colonel Page offered a resolution requesting that the Legislature shall be requested not to pass a bill now before them, relative to the Coroner of the county. Colonel Page pronounced the act oppressive and unnecessary, calculated to add additional burdens to the people.

Colonel Page stigmatized the bill now before the House as an outrage. It authorized the Coroner to hold inquests wherever he thought proper to ignore any physician's certificate of death, and was calculated to swell the $12,000 now appropriated each year to the expenses of the Coroner's department to double that sum.

A resolution to change the name of Prune street to Locust street was adopted.

A resolution to increase, by two members from each Chamber, the committee appointed to consider the wisdom of buying the Gas Works, and making it a department of the city, was agreed to.

A resolution was offered asking the Legislature to set apart the Parade Ground for the purposes of a house of correction. It was postponed for one week.

Mr. Shalcross offered a resolution to change the locality of a precinct house in the Twenty-third ward. Referred.

A resolution thanking the Legislature and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the return of the Hancock chair and table was offered by Mr. Bumm. It was unanimously adopted.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill, from Callowhill street to Powelton avenue, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A list of appointments by the Receiver of Taxes was agreed to.

An ordinance increasing the salaries of the messengers of Councils to $1000 per annum (with no extras) was referred.

A resolution by Mr. Jones, to put Main street, Manayunk, in proper condition, was referred.

The bill making annual appropriations to the Fire Department was adopted as it came from Common Council.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bumm, asking the Legislature to pass a bill submitting to the people of Philadelphia the question whether or not the cars shall run on Sunday, and also to decide whether or not negroes shall be permitted to ride in them.

Dr. Kamerly earnestly protested against the embodiment of two questions in one. The negro should be left out of the question, and the matter should be put to vote, "shall a suffering people who cannot afford to keep their carriages be permitted to have the privilege of riding in public conveyances on Sunday?"

Mr. King was in favor of the cars running on Sunday. He did not wish to see the resolution defeated. The amendment about the negro was appended in Common Council; without that it could not have passed. If sent back amended to Common Council, nothing more, probably, would be heard of it.

Dr. Kamerly persevered in his motion to strike out the negro matter from the bill.

The motion to strike out was not agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Dr. Kamerly offered an ordinance for the better regulation of the Highway Department. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Marcer in the chair.

The Mayor having returned without his signature the bill creating a new police district in the Twenty-fifth and Nineteenth wards a message to that effect was read.

The objections named against the bill were that the ordinance did not provide the means for carrying into effect the provisions of the bill, and did not provide for proper telegraphic communication with other portions of the city. Notwithstanding his veto the Mayor expressed approval of the general intent of the bill. The bill fell.

A remonstrance from citizens of Bridgewater street, West Philadelphia, against paving that street, was received.

Mr. Hancock offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to immediately rent the house in Fairmount Park to the highest bidder. The Commissioner was directed to so dispose of the property over a year ago.

Mr. Palmer read an advertisement published in 1866 in the North American, to which apparently no answer had been received. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Property. So ordered.

Mr. Harrison offered a petition for a culvert on Sixth street from Girard avenue to Thompson street.

Also in favor of a passenger railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution directing the City Solicitor to ascertain if the city has the power to prevent loads of undue weight passing over the city roads and bridges. Referred to Highway Committee. [This is intended to prohibit wagons hauling four and five tons from the suburban roads where their heavy burdens destroy the road beds.—Rep.]

Mr. Mershon presented an ordinance making the penalty for using salt upon a railway track in the city one thousand dollars for each offence.

A motion to table was lost. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Law.

The petitions were sent to the regular committees.

The appropriation to the Fire Department was then called up.

The appropriations to the Empire Hook and Ladder, Congress and Kingsessing Companies were increased from $300 to $400, and the bill passed. The total outlay is $113,316 67.

Mr. Simpson called up the bill to promote public cleanliness and health. It provides that by permission of the Department of Surveys, any premises can be connected with a sewer for the sum of $7 50 for premises under sixteen feet in width, and $10 for all other properties, unless owners of premises have paid proportionally for the sewers, when $3 shall be the fee. It also provides that a competent person be appointed to make connections where they may be within street lines, the parties making connections to pay for the cost of reaching the sewers.

The bill passed after nearly two hours' debate.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to commence suit at once against the parties emptying offensive matter into the Schuylkill.

Mr. Harper presented a substitute, directing the Solicitor to restrain the parties from corrupting the waters of the pool from which the city derives its supply of water.

Mr. Potter moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Law. Agreed to.

The Select Council resolutions of request to the Legislature for certain important changes to the city government were called up.

Mr. Harper offered the following substitute:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That highly appreciating the superior intelligence, high moral standing, and irreproachable integrity of the Legislature of the State, and humbly acknowledging our own deficiencies, we do most respectfully request your sovereign bodies to enact such laws as these Councils may desire, viz:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the Legislature shall fix the rate and levy the taxes now authorized by law within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and place the same in the State Treasury.

Section 2. That no salary of any officer elected by the people of the city of Philadelphia shall be increased or paid during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Section 3. That it shall not be lawful for the Councils to exercise any discretion or judgment as to the pay or compensation of any of the employes of the city, and if extra services have been rendered they shall not be paid for.

Section 4. That any member of the Councils of Philadelphia shall be ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit, either under the city, State or general government, for the balance of his natural life.

Section 5. That each member of the Councils shall be sworn or affirmed once a month to support the Constitution of the United States and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that he will not receive any gratuity, enter in or be interested in any contract, and that he will in all respects discharge his duties with fidelity.

Section 6. That it shall not be lawful for any member of Council to contract for furnishing supplies or materials, even should the city be enabled to contract with him fifty per cent. cheaper than any other person.

Section 7. That from and after the passage of this act, the people of the city of Philadelphia shall not have the right of choosing their municipal Legislature, but the judges of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas shall appoint such officers as may be necessary to carry on the city government, together with the directors of the public schools; so that the people of the city of Philadelphia may understand that the dogma "that all power springs from the people," heretofore considered good Republican, Democratic and American doctrine, is for the future ignored.

Mr. Harper said that the intention of the substitute was to defeat the original bill. It is time for Councils to meet this matter squarely in the face. The practice of going to the Legislature for legislation upon which Councils should themselves act should be now summarily checked. If Councils are incompetent to act for the city, and if they must continue to go to Harrisburg for all manner of bills which can be enacted by Councils, then Councils had better at once confess their own inefficiency and request the Legislature to put an end to Councils. It will be far better for Councils to at once end their sessions than petition the Legislature to do that for which the Legislature especially created Councils.

Mr. Littleton said Mr. Harper had always been the opponent of the important measures of Select Council. Two weeks ago he argued against the proposition. When his argument failed he gives the Chamber a piece of pleasantry for the amusement of the members. If Mr. Harper has another week for operation he will probably present a specimen in the style of Artemus Ward or Petroleum V. Nasby. But the Select Council propositions are just and wise measures. The amendments desired simply mean an annual revenue equivalent to an annual expenditure. It is a return to the safe and wise policy of the ante-consolidation times. The public debt is simply an accumulation of annual deficiencies. Had there been no deficiencies the debt of the city would be less by about ten millions than it is to-day. The Select Council desires that no public officer's pay shall be increased during the term of his office. This was a provision of the old consolidation law, but it was unwisely repealed. Another clause of the resolutions is for no extra appropriations. This should be made a law. There should be no more appointments given to the courts. In time, if the appointing power be there vested, it will break down the courts, by subjecting them to political influences.

Pending a motion to make the subject a special order of the day next Thursday, the Chamber, at seven o'clock, adjourned.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS M. ZELL, deceased.
The petition of ANNIE ZELL, widow of said decedent, having been filed, claiming to retain the personal property mentioned and appraised in the schedule thereto annexed, of the value of $2956, according to the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, Notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by the Court on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.
WILLIAM S. PRICE,
Attorney for Petitioner.
Philadelphia, February 21, 1867. 2 22 29-5 8 4t*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
1 30 wfm2m

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1424, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
2 22fms*

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2256 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 23, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1866, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.
EDWIN A. ATLEE,
2 22 fms] No. 44 N. FIFTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [3 1]4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26]

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8]

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

WILLIAMS, GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES Alley.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York daily weeklies, etc. 7 2

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 3 20]

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE GREAT IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
JUST ARRIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,
the first Japanese Artistes ever permitted to leave Japan.
THOMAS MAGUIRE AND PROFESSOR RISLEY, MANAGERS.
The Imperial Troupe is composed of over twenty of the most extraordinary performers, male and female,
ACROBATS,
TOP SPINNERS,
BALANCERS,
POETRY OF MOTION,
BUTTERFLYING,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.,
and the Daimios' favorite, the greatest performer in the world,
HAMAI KARI SADAKITCHI,
and his beautiful and most wonderful son,
ALL RIGHT.
Their performances in over
SIXTY REPRESENTATIONS AT MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN SAN FRANCISCO,
were unanimously pronounced
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.
The stay of the Troupe in this city will be but for a short series of performances, which will take place
EVERY EVENING,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
PARQUET, DRESS CIRCLE AND BALCONY, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Seats may be reserved on and after Saturday, March 2, at the Academy, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. 2 27tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
And Complimentary Tribute to Miss C. Richings, Auber's LA FIANCEE;
OR, THE NATIONAL GUARD.
After which, Presentation of Plate to Miss C. Richings by Stockholders,
To be followed by
A CONCERT (in one part)
by the principal members of the Company, concluding with the ALLEGORY OF WASHINGTON.
Goddess of Liberty.....Miss C. RICHINGS.
Washington.....Mr. PETER RICHINGS.
National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the full troupe.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE,
BOHEMIAN GIRL
Last appearance of the troupe.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the popular and fascinating
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
A SPLENDID BILL,
TWO POWERFUL DRAMAS.
The performance will commence with
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde.....
Henri St. Alme.....} .....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamel.....
To conclude with the
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Cynthia.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST HELEN WESTERN MATINEE.
THE FRENCH SPY.
MONDAY—MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, IN THE QUEEN OF THE SILVER IVY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS"
A PALPABLE HIT.
BENEFIT OF Mrs. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 1,
FIFTH TIME OF THE GREAT PLAY,
"OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY,
NEW MACHINERY
NEW MILITARY COSTUMES.
MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF TROOPS.
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST, AND
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....MARY NETLEY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY—Mr. E. L. Davenport's first benefit in two years.
The beautiful Play, in 5 acts, entitled
ST. MARC.
St. Marc, a Soldier of Fortune.....Mr. DAVENPORT
To conclude with O'Keefe's celebrated Comedy of
WILD OATS.
Rover.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
In preparation, the English Prize Drama, written for the celebrated T. P. Cooke, entitled
TRUE TO THE CORE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE HASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24f

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street. [2 25 6t*

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offers at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.
All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.
The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.
I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.
These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils. LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.
All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 17mw6m

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12] Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$118,000·00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	128,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,550·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,300·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,592·05,	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,827·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	1,340·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernadou, Marshall.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital		$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus		944,543·15
Premiums		1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866,	
$11,467·53.	$310,000.	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John F. White, Louis C. Madeira
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 1 16 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
2 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.
ASSETS.....$136,210·89.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.
Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Lukens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.
CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 1 23 tm

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
DIVIDEND IN 1866, 40 PER CENT.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRANARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 234 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

The Downfall of a Mighty Power.

For more than thirty years preceeding the Rebellion, the Democratic party ruled this country. During that period they carried every Presidential election but two; and in regard to those two they reaped the substantial fruits of victory through the deaths of Presidents Harrison and Taylor and the defection of their successors.

It was during this period that the slave power became first an active and then a dominant element in the politics of the country. The great statesmen of the Revolutionary era had passed away. The principles of civil liberty which they had inculcated had apparently lost their hold upon the people. The institution of African slavery, which had been merely tolerated by the fathers as an effete and decaying evil, soon to pass away, had now, through the great increase in the production and value of the cotton crop, become a vast and powerful interest, fortified both by the love of gain and the lust of dominion. The slave power began to loom up in our politics. It was sectional in its character, aristocratic in its form, thoroughly consolidated, utterly unscrupulous, and ambitious of the complete control of the Government. It took possession of the organization of the Democratic party, and used it as an instrument for obtaining and perpetuating power. The problem was comparatively a simple one. The slave power was practically a united South upon all political issues. It was only necessary, therefore, to carry one or two Northern States in any Presidential or other important election, to secure the triumph of the Democratic ticket. The Northern members of the party were satisfied with their share of the offices, while they left the political power of the party to be wielded by its Southern leaders. The slave interest was satisfied with power; its Northern allies with plunder. Upon this basis, and by this plan of action, the Democratic party held almost uninterrupted possession of the Government from 1829 to 1861. During all this time the Northern Democrats were the supple tools of the slave power. It multiplied its exactions from them with a most merciless avarice, but they yielded everything, that they might hold on to the Federal patronage. Politically the combination, while a very simple and obvious one, was most powerful. It was a united South, held together and consolidated by a great pecuniary and social interest, and ruling the nation at the cheap price of giving to the Northern Democracy a share of the public plunder.

This combination at last failed, owing to two causes—first, the rapid growth of the North necessitating a constantly increasing element of that section to co-operate with the South to secure the triumph of the Democratic party; and, second, the increasing demands of the slave power itself, in the line of its logical development, which tended constantly to produce a greater union of feeling at the North. The break came in 1860, when the Democratic party split, and the power of the nation passed from its hands.

This old alliance between the Democratic party and the slave power furnishes the true key to the position of that party during and since the war. The constant hope of its leaders has been to get back to the old order of things, where a consolidated South acting with a few States of the North should be able to rule the country. This explains why all through the war the Democratic leaders were so anxious that the institution of slavery should be preserved. They knew that it had been an element of political power, and they wished to make it again available when the war should be over. This explains McClellan's tactics. He was fighting a great political battle. His object was so to conduct military operations as to leave the way open at any time for a renewal of the old political union between the slave power and the Democratic party. But the great forces which lay at the bottom of the mighty struggle could not be controlled by the strategy of scheming politicians, whether in the army or out of it.

This explains, too, the tactics of the Democratic party on the question of reconstruction. They have had one, and but one, guiding principle, and that has been to restore the Rebel States to power in the Union in just that shape which would make them most subservient to the ends of the party. Hence their endorsement of President Johnson's State Governments, organized on the old aristocratic basis of class interests and minority rule. Such organizations would make a new sectional interest around which to consolidate the South. Hence their anxiety to secure the unconditional admission of these Presidentially reconstructed States into the Union. The old tactics of a united Southern vote for the Democratic party could be repeated with the promise of the ancient success. And hence, finally, their rage and gnashing of teeth over the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which, by doing away with class rule in the South, and by providing for the reorganization of the Rebel States upon the basis of democratic equality, at once and forever destroys that sectional bond of interest that for forty years held the South as a separate and distinct power in the Government, and made its union with the Democratic party one of the most powerful political organizations of modern times. It is the death struggle of a dynasty that we have been witnessing in the old Democratic party finally giving up the ghost. Its last lingering hope of life lay in the success of President Johnson's plan of reconstruction. With the loss of this all is gone, and nothing more remains but to erect the tombstone, and write the epitaph.

The Failure of the Tariff Bill.

The late hour of the session at which the amended Tariff bill reached the House of Representatives has resulted, as many of the friends of the bill feared it would, in the loss of the measure so far as the present Congress is concerned. The original bill passed the House of Representatives last session, and was sent to the Senate. That body took no final action upon it until the 2d of February, when it passed almost entirely a new bill. The enemies of the bill delayed action upon this amended bill in the House by amendments, speeches, etc., until the session was so far gone that there was no chance of getting final action on it except by suspending the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. Several efforts of that kind were made yesterday, but without success, and Mr. Morrill, who had the bill in charge, finally gave up the contest. The test vote upon suspending the rules resulted as follows—yeas, 105; nays, 62. We append the vote in full, that the people may scrutinize the actions of their constituents. The names of Democrats are in italics:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, *Ancona*, Arnell, Ashley (New.), Ashley (Ohio), Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, *Boyer*, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, *Dawson*, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hulburd (N. Y.), Hubbard (Conn.), Hubbell (Ohio), Jenckes, Kelley, Ketchan, Koontz, Latham, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall (Ky.), Raymond, Rice (Maine), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, *Stigreaves*, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, *Strouse*, Thayer, J. L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.), Ward (N. Y.), Warner, Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Pa.), Woodbridge—105.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, *Bergen*, Bromwell, *Campbell*, *Chanler*, Cobb, Cook, *Cooper*, Defrees, Donnelly, Dumont, Eggleston, *Eldridge*, Farquhar, *Finck*, *Glossbrenner*, *Harding* (Ky.), Harding (Ill.), *Harris*, Hawkins, Hayes, *Hise*, *Hubbell* (N. Y.), *Humphrey*, *Hunter*, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, *Kerr*, Kuykendall, *Le Blond*, *Leftwich*, Loan, *Marshall*, Maynard, McIndoe, Moulton, *Niblack*, *Nicholson*, *Noell*, *Phelps*, *Radford*, *Rutter*, *Rogers*, *Ross*, *Shanklin*, Sloan, Stillwell, *Taber*, *Taylor* (N. Y.), Francis Thomas, *Thornton*, *Trimble*, *Ward*, (Ky.) Washburne (Ind.) Wilson (Iowa), Windom, *Winfield*, *Wright*.—62.

The political complexion of the vote is, for the Tariff bill, 100 Republicans and 5 Democrats; against the bill, 29 Republicans and 33 Democrats. The Republican votes against the bill are almost entirely from the Western States.

The defeat of the bill is due to a variety of causes. Prominent among which is the clashing of various interests, each seeking for a high rate of protection to itself, and regardless of the genuine interests of the country.

A Teachers' Institute for Philadelphia.

In many of the counties of the State, Teachers' Institutes have been in successful operation for a number of years past, their results fully justifying the time, trouble, and expense attending them. It is a matter of surprise that nothing of the kind has been attempted in this city heretofore. Some of the teachers of our public schools, however, have recently awakened to the expediency of organizing such an institution, and we see that the act of incorporation has already passed the lower House of the Legislature. After enumerating the corporators, and specifying the usual powers conferred upon such bodies, the act in question provides that:—

"The objects and designs of the said corporation shall be the improvement of the teachers of the public schools of the city and county of Philadelphia, by means of lectures, essays, and discussions upon educational topics; practical illustrations of modes of teaching; the formation of a teachers' library; by readings and other elocutionary exercises, and by such other means as may from time to time be determined either by the by-laws or resolutions of said corporation; and it shall also be lawful for the said corporation to receive any real or personal estate, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, or bequest, from any person or persons whomsoever; and to hold the same upon trust, to apply the income thereof to the relief of those who have been, are, or may be teachers in the public schools of the said city and county of Philadelphia, who, by infirmity of years, sickness, or other disability, may need relief, in such manner and under such restrictions and provisions as the said by-laws may provide."

The clause above which provides for the relief of sick, infirm, and disabled teachers is a wise one; and if the institution is cleverly managed, we doubt not but that much of the want and suffering which now prevails among the worn-out instructors of our youth will be happily done away with.

GREAT LECTURES.—On our sixth pages today will be found the great address of Professor Louis Agassiz "*On the Monkeys of South America*," which will be found extremely interesting to all classes of readers.

On the eighth page of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH this afternoon we print a *verbatim* report of the lecture of Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, delivered at National Hall last night, on the subject of "*The Freedman*," which we believe to be most exhaustive and extremely interesting.

The Death of Signor Natale Perelli.

SIGNOR NATALE PERELLI, a composer and teacher of music who stood in the very front rank of his profession, departed this life at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, at his residence on Chesnut street, below Thirteenth. Deceased was still in the prime of life, and had been ill but a short time, although his death had been for some days past anticipated by his medical attendants. Yesterday morning, however, he was somewhat stronger than he had been on the previous day—so much so, in fact, as to give his friends a faint hope of his ultimate recovery. He retained a perfect consciousness of all his surroundings until within a few hours of his death; and when he was called from his earthly labors, it was with a firm faith and a peaceful resignation that he breathed his last.

The career of Signor Perelli was crowned with the greatest success and the highest honors of his favorite art. He was eminent as a composer, as an artist, and as a teacher. He was a native of Milan, Italy, where he was born in the year 1816, being, consequently, but fifty-one years of age. His family were in easy circumstances, and as in early life he displayed a rare adaptation for music, and a passionate taste for its comprehensive study, he was placed in the celebrated Conservatoire of Music in his native city, where he spent several years in devoted application to the art. In this institution he was the classmate of Felician Ronconi, who is the present Director of the Grand Opera at St. Petersburg, and a brother of Giorgio Ronconi, the famous buffo of Maretzek's troupe.

Signor Perelli achieved the highest honors of his class, and as soon as he was free from the conservatoire he devoted all his time and energies to composition. His first production was the comic opera of *Osti non Osti*, which, although composed so early in life, met with such flattering success that it still holds its place as a favorite upon the Italian stage. The grand opera of the *Contrabandierre*, and subsequently that of *Clarissa Harlowe*, followed; both were eminently successful, more especially the latter, which was first put upon the stage at Vienna. The grand spectacular opera of *Belshazzar* followed at a subsequent period, fully sustaining the reputation of the composer. The copyrights of most of these operas are owned in Europe, where they still continue favorites, especially in Italy and Spain, but they have seldom been put upon the stage in this country. At the time of his death Signor Perelli left two great works in manuscript, *Clara di Montalvo*, and *Conti di Sperlinga*, which are now in the possession of his executors, Constant Guillou and Alfred P. Durand, Esqs., and are said to be fully equal to any of his published works. Besides the operas given above, Signor Perelli composed a Grand Mass, which was successfully performed at the Musical Fund Hall, in this city, some years ago. Last summer, also, while on a voyage across the Atlantic, he composed the *Kyrie* and *Gloria* of another Mass which promised, when completed, to be a masterpiece.

Such was Signor Perelli's career as a composer. His career as an artist was even more successful. Having accepted the Directorship of the Grand Opera at Amsterdam, he conducted it with great success for some time. On one occasion the principal tenor of the troupe, who was to have taken the *role* of "Edgardo," in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, failed to make his appearance, and Signor Perelli, without any special preparation, went upon the stage and took the part of the missing singer. His rendition of the *role* was so successful, that he became at once the attraction of the troupe, appearing night after night in *Lucia*, *Ernani*, *Sonnambula*, *Lucrecia*, and other favorite operas. By this mere accident the course of his life was materially changed, as for some years he remained on the stage, performing successively in the leading cities of the Continent. He then accepted a tempting offer from Marti, Director of the Tacon Theatre, Havana, where his success was as unqualified as it had been in the Old World. Marti's troupe subsequently appeared at Boston, and in August, 1847, at the Walnut Street Theatre, in this city, where Signor Perelli, on his first appearance, took captive all hearts. On this occasion he assumed his great *role* of "Ernani," in which, as well as in "Edgardo," he was considered the best that has ever appeared in the United States.

Signor Perelli returned to Havana for a time, but in 1848 he again came to Philadelphia, to take part in the representation of the *Stabat Mater*. Several of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Philadelphia then prevailed upon him to make this city his permanent home, which it continued to be until the day of his death, his time being devoted principally to the teaching of music, in which occupation he achieved a marked success, numbering among his pupils many of the most cultivated and successful of our native artists. During the tour of Jenny Lind through the United States, he again went upon the stage, accompanying the great songstress, as her principal tenor, to New York, Baltimore, and Boston. Two years ago he organized his pupils into an amateur troupe, and at their head gave two seasons of private operatic entertainments, which were marked by unqualified success. Of these, his own work of *Clarissa Harlowe* was one of the chief attractions, but the repertoire embraced likewise *Lucrecia*, *La Favorita*, *Linda*, and other works of the great masters. Another private season of these entertainments was in contemplation when Signor Perelli was prostrated by his last sickness.

Such was the eventful career of a citizen of whom Philadelphia has had good reason to be proud. In the graces of private life he was not less accomplished than in those acquirements which rendered his public career so successful. Those who enjoyed his intimate friendship esteemed him highly as the possessor of true gentlemanliness and perfect uprightness. The void which his death creates will be not less marked in a large private circle than it is in the ranks of those who are devoted to the art of which he was a master.

POLAND.—A new Russian ukase abolishes, from the date of April 17th, in the kingdom of Poland, the use of Polish weights and measures, and replaces them by Russian.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commencement at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, Noon, March 2. Address by J. C. MORGAN, M. D. The public are invited to attend.
11* H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D., Dean

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.
BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental: Calculations, Forms, etc.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
Day and evening instruction.
A department is now open for Ladies.
Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfm6t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1867.
Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Inns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, as provided by act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1858, will take notice that applications for License will be issued from this Office as follows:—
The First, Twenty-sixth, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, on 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th days of March.
The Fifth and Sixth Wards, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of March.
The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on 9th, 11th, and 12th days of March.
The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, on 13th, 14th, and 15th days of March.
The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, on the 16th, 18th, and 19th days of March.
The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March.
The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second, and Twenty-Third Wards, on 23d, 25th, and 26th days of March.
The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March.
THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER, } City Commissioners.
2 27 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE will be held at the Musical Fund Hall, on TO-DAY, March 1, at 4 P. M. Valedictory by Professor THOMAS WARDLE. Music by Germania Orchestra.
11* J. H. McQUILLEN, Dean.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture-room will be continued this evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. F. R. HARBAUGH. The public are invited. 11*

THE REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS WILL preach in the CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, TWENTY-SECOND and CALLOWHILL Streets, this Evening at 7½ o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.
3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER,
2 22 12t President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 20 11t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 3 1 6mf

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Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE ESSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We profess to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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Maintain the Union, the Constitution, and support the Government of the United States in all efforts to crush Rebellion against its authority.

Use all honorable means to prevent the appointment or election to office of any man whose loyalty is justly suspected.

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Small Houses, Nos. 2230 and 232, in Raspberry alley, west side, between Locust and Spruce streets.
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The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

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This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.

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The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

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5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

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COARSE GRAIN TAFFETA SILKS,
All new and choice colors.

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Silks of every variety at low prices.
New styles of SPRING GOODS just opened.
Travelling Dress Goods, new styles.
White Piques, good quality, at 62½ cents.
Yard-wide Satin Stripe French Pique, at 62, 75 cents.

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Blue and White, Scarlet and White Black and White, Purple and White, Brown and White, Pearl and White Plaids.

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Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

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GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
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APPLE CATSUP,
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NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 23 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 19 12t4p

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Steam boiler and other distilling apparatus, in which John W. Cullin was claimant. This was a proceeding in rem, in which the Government claimed the articles in question should be forfeited because of non-payment of the especial tax under the act of Congress, July 13, 1866. The case of the Government was:—In September, 1866, the claimant gave bond and notice and began a distillery at No. 1403 Passayunk road, but he did not pay the special tax of $100. On November 2, Deputy Collector William S. Knaass went to the claimant's distillery; he did not see the claimant, nor did he inquire for claimant's book; but he saw a large quantity of mash set, as much as would require six hogsheads of molasses; there was no bonded warehouse on the premises, nor was there a cistern room. He seized everything there, and placed a watchman over the place. On trial, O'Neil and Bonsall for claimants.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, Strong, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—

Sparhawk et al. vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company.

Kenton vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company. These are arguments involving the question of the right of Passenger Railway Companies to run their cars on Sunday. The legal points in them were fully reported when the case of Sparhawk et al. vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company was tried before the Nisi Prius Court some months ago. A decision will probably be given in a week or ten days.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The morning was taken up in the trial of a case of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by a man with intent to outrage a little girl but four years old, the details of which are unfit for publication.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE DENTAL COLLEGES OF PHILADELPHIA—ANNUAL COMMENCEMENTS.—This afternoon and evening the two Dental Colleges of this city hold their annual commencements at the Musical Fund Hall. At 4 o'clock that of the "Philadelphia Dental College" takes place. This institution was organized four years ago, eleven students being in attendance during the first year. The second year there were twenty-six, the third year forty-six, and the present year seventy. The valedictory address will be delivered by Professor Thomas Wardle, and the degree of "D. S. S." conferred upon the following gentlemen, thirty in number:—

Julian J. Anderson, Mass.; Stephen T. Beale, Jr., Pa.; James E. Blanchard, La.; Frederick K. Crosby, Conn.; Charles M. Curtis, Pa.; Roger Cutler, N. C.; Charles V. Du Boucher, Pa.; Geo. P. Franklin, Pa.; Henry L. Gilmour, Ireland; Edward Goertz, Germany; Daniel G. Harkins, Mass.; William C. Head, Pa.; Arthur Holbrook, Wis.; William H. Howard, Pa.; Frank A. Hunter, N. Y.; John G. James, N. C.; M. Lukens Long, Pa.; Andrew F. McAvenney, New Brunswick; Louis P. Meredith, Ohio; Edward D. Moore, Ohio; George B. Morris, W. Va.; George S. Nyce, Pa.; John J. Pitts, N. Y.; John Powers, Me.; David D. Smith, Mass.; Leopold M. Townsley, Miss.; Karl R. Walther, Germany; Marshall H. Webb, Pa.; Otis C. White, Mass.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the exercises of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery will take place. This is the eleventh session of this institution, its matriculants numbering one hundred. The valedictory address will be delivered by Professor T. L. Buckingham, and the degree of "D. D. S." conferred upon twenty-six graduates, as follows:—

Stephen Armos, Cuba; John Aspinwall, Mass.; Edward M. Beesley, N. J.; Charles Bulkley, Pa.; John N. Crouse, Ill.; Charles H. Darby, Mo.; Frank Darby, N. Y.; Squire C. Dayan, N. Y.; James W. Gurley, Oregon; Robert Huey, Pa.; James Lewis, Vt.; David R. Martin, Mariano Marcenil, Porto Rico; John Q. McDavid, S. C.; Henry W. Moore, Pa.; Gonzalo Orue, Cuba; Casimiro Portillo, Cuba; George L. Rauch, Pa.; John S. Smith, Pa.; James A. Sheldon, N. Y.; Clinton W. Strang, N. Y.; James Taylor, England; George R. Thomas, Pa.; Francisco Vega, Porto Rico; R. Meredith White, M. D. Pa.; Joseph F. Winslow, N. Y.

THE CHURCH UNION.—This is a new religious weekly, devoted to the unity of the Christian Church. It advocates the freedom of the Communion Table to all believers, and the equality of the ministry of all denominations. It opposes ritualism in every form, and is sustained by writers in all branches of the Church. Its editorial management is unpersonal, thus preventing the possibility of favoritism for any particular sect, and at the same time securing the best writers and the freest expressions of thought. It is for sale at Mrs. Jane Hamilton's, No. 1334 Chesnut street; at Presbyterian Rooms, No. 1334 Chesnut street; at Methodist Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street; and by news dealers generally. Published at No. 103 Fulton street, New York.

We have received from A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, a copy of a compact little work, issued by him, entitled "Chronicles of the Great Rebellion." It is a copious compilation of all the events of the war, with their dates. It has a full index, and is a most valuable work of reference.

We have also laid on our table the second volume of Ticknor & Field's Diamond Edition of Dickens. It is "Our Mutual Friend," done up in the same handsome and cheap style which we commended in the "Pickwick Papers." G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, has it for sale.

THE DUMB MADE TO SPEAK.—Yesterday afternoon a man by the name of Nathaniel Wolfe, and passing himself off as a maimed soldier, was arrested at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Main street, Frankford, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. When arrested he had with him a statement written upon a sheet of foolscap paper, to the effect that he had been a soldier in our army. It also stated, that in one of the engagements in Virginia he had been wounded in such a manner as to cause the entire loss of speech, and that he was soliciting help to enable him to have an operation performed upon him, by which his speech could be restored. When he wanted to express anything to another, he would write it out with a piece of chalk. The suspicions of several parties were aroused by his actions, and he was taken to the Station House. On being searched his power of speech suddenly came back to him, and he indulged himself in a number of oaths that, for atrocity, would have done credit to the "Black Avenger of the Spanish Main." After he had calmed down a little he got into a more penitent mood, and said that it was the first time he had ever done such a thing. Alderman Holme, however, committed him in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

LICENSES ISSUED BY CITY COMMISSIONERS TODAY.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued to-day:—

Thomas Dickinson, Whitehouse, Bridesburg, Twenty-third Ward.

Edward McBride, No. 1714 South Second street, First Ward.

Daniel Kelley, Southeast corner Second and Tasker streets, Second Ward.

Clendenning & Stewart, No. 1408 Shippen street, Twenty-sixth Ward.

James Dougherty, Northeast corner Sixth and Shippen streets, Fourth Ward.

James Beck, No. 758 South Third street, Third Ward.

Henry Jeffras, Southeast corner Twelfth and Girard avenue, Twentieth Ward.

John J. Brady, No. 613 Sutherland avenue, Twenty-sixth Ward.

James Dagely, Southeast corner Second and York streets, Nineteenth Ward.

James Dagely, Southwest corner South and Penn streets, Fourth Ward.

James Dagely, Northeast corner Frankford road and Trenton avenue, Nineteenth Ward.

James Dagely, Northwest corner Belgrade street and Frankford road, Eighteenth Ward.

Francis Neibert, No. 1706 Shippen street, Twenty-sixth Ward.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Yesterday morning a gang of youngsters, who had been, it is alleged, pilfering various articles in the neighborhood of South street wharf, were arrested on a charge of larceny. They gave the names of Neil McCormick, Thomas Ryan, John Coffee, John Ross, and Barney Turner. They were arrested at Penn and South and Penn and Shippen streets. After a hearing before Alderman Fittermary, they were committed on a charge of larceny. A man by the name of U. G. Hunt, who keeps a small place in Almond street, was arrested at the same time on a charge of receiving the goods stolen by the party of young thieves. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

Peter C. Foster, George Barnes, and Marion Gormley were arrested on Wednesday evening, on Main street, in Frankford, whilst making a disturbance. They had been out together, and, getting unruly, undertook to make a big noise for their own amusement. They were arrested on a charge of breach of the peace, and after a hearing before Alderman Holme, were held in $400 bail each to answer.

A DARING AND SUCCESSFUL HOUSE ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock last evening the house of Mr. Samuel Parkhill, at No. 806 Wallace street, was entered by thieves. They got into the upper part of the house undetected, although the family were in the lower part at the time, and ransacked the whole place. They succeeded in getting $1500 in money. It is supposed they entered by the front door.

A CENSUS OF THE CHILDREN OF THE CITY is about being taken by the police force, under the supervision of the Lieutenants of the different districts. Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers, this morning visited the Mayor's office to deliver the necessary blanks. He addressed the Lieutenants who were there assembled upon the character of the work required of them, urging upon them accuracy and thoroughness as the great essentials of the matter. The blanks provide for the separate enumeration of the boys and girls in three different classes—the first embracing those between six and twelve years of age; the second, those between twelve and fifteen; and the third, those between fifteen and eighteen. Each class is again subdivided, there being a separate enumeration of those attending public schools, those attending private schools, those attending church schools, those engaged in some regular employment, and those who are neither at school nor employed. It is to be hoped that the answers given by parents will, in all cases, be perfectly true, so that these statistics, when collected, will be of some practical value.

ARRESTS MADE DURING THE PAST MONTH.—The following table exhibits the number of arrests made during the past month in the several police districts:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1	207	13	36
2	335	14	24
3	320	15	34
4	302	16	147
5	193	Reserve	96
6	113	Harbor	26
7	93	Park	11
8	174	Beggar Detective	36
9	144	Day Sergeant	15
10	225	Chesnut Hill	7
11	174		
12	133	Total	2745

This is a smaller number than has been reported for several months past, and certainly exhibits an amount of vigilance in our police force that is creditable to our city.

DEPRESSION IN THE WOOLLEN TRADE.—Under the pressure of the times prices are being flattened down to a reasonable degree of tenuity. There appears to be a general reduction in the prices of all kinds of dry goods, and the manufacturers are talking very dispiritedly about the ruinously low rate of profits they make on their goods. By consulting the prices of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co., at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets, one is surprised in the great reduction there has been made in the prices of cloths, cassimeres, and flannels, and in linens and calicoes, and all cotton goods. We can get one-third more for the same money than we could six months ago, but there is a prospect that prices will advance in a few weeks.

A BELLIGERENT HUSBAND.—Nicholas Flood, who resides at No. 1537 Thompson street, was arrested last night for assault and battery, and threatening to kill. It appears that Nicholas got into a quarrel with his wife, and beat her. Her cries, it is said, aroused some of the people who were living in the same house, and they interfered to protect her. He did not relish anybody's interfering with him in his privilege of beating his wife, and threatened to kill several of the assembled company. The assistance of a police officer was procured, and Nicholas was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and threatening to kill.

CENTRAL STATION POLICE CASES.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, James Robinson and Charles Jacobs were charged with the larceny of three coats and two pair of pants, valued at about $250, from room No. 16 in the Monroe House, belonging to William M. Fuller; also five undercoats, two overcoats, six pair of pants, and two vests, valued at about $600, from A. N. Fuller.

The goods were stolen at different times, but the largest portion of them were taken in December. One of the overcoats of the latter gentleman was recovered by Detective Lamon; the other clothing has not been heard of.

The case was still being tried when our report closed.

FIGHT IN A BALL-ROOM.—Last night a party of rowdies went to a ball that was given at a place in Richmond street, above Cumberland. After imbibing sundry drams of old rye they became noisy and quarrelsome. Three of the party, named McGonigie, McGarley and McFarland, who are reported to be of that select society called Schuylkill Rangers, were said to be the principals in a free fight that was started as a part of the pleasure of the evening. They were arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held them in $600 bail each, to answer the charge of fighting and disorderly conduct.

CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVALS.—Frank M. Acton, who served with honor as captain through the war, and who was appointed by William B. Thomas, Esq., as Estimating Duty Clerk in the Custom House, was yesterday removed.

Elias W. Phipps, captain in a Jersey regiment, who was wounded in the service, who has been acting as Invoice Clerk, was also dismissed, and succeeded by R. J. Fougeray, Democrat.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

"SAVONINE." Watch for it!!!

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The various life insurance companies throughout the country are bringing their system of assurance to as perfect a form as is possible to be obtained. The history of one will almost be the same as the history of all. The Globe Mutual Insurance Company of New York was established about two and a half years ago, on a capital of $250,000. Its assets are now nearly a million of dollars, showing an almost unprecedented increase. Over seven thousand policies have been issued, and their accumulated funds are quadruple those amassed by any other company at so early a period of their operations. Its system of non-forfeiture of policies in case of the discontinuance of the payment of premiums, which originated with its Vice-President, B. S. Bloss, Esq., has done much towards making this institution so justly popular. This measure alone has brought life insurance generally into great favor with the public.

LOOK OUT FOR "SAVONINE!!!"

HOFF'S MALT CANDY;
Hoff's Malt for the Bath;
Hoff's Malt Extract;
Beverage of Health,
Sold by all Druggists.
See advertisement to-morrow.

"SAVONINE;" A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!!!

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

"SAVONINE;" A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!!!

SPRING AT LAST!—Every preparation having been made to welcome spring at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, spring customers are invited to examine the goods and prices.

LOOK OUT FOR "SAVONINE!!!"

THE YACHT HENRIETTA.—The Henrietta Cravat, in colors to please the most fastidious, for sale at McIntire & Brother's, Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

"SAVONINE." Watch for it!!!

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—CLARE.—At Nassau, N. P., January 19, in St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. W. K. Dunbombe, ROBERT BUTLER, Esq., Collector of Revenue, to GEORGINA CLARE, of Germantown, daughter of the late Lieutenant Robert Clare, of Nassau.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Friday morning, March 1, 1867, WILLIAM ABBOTT, aged 77 years.

DUDREAU.—On the 26th instant, Mr. JOHN DUDREAU, a native of France, and Soldier of the War of 1812, in his 83d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Soldiers of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Metcalf street (between Fifth and Sixth and Shippen and Fitzwater), on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

FISHER.—On the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. FISHER, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also Cincinnatus Lodge, No. 256, I. O. of O. F., from his late residence, Bristol turnpike, above Frankford, on Sunday morning, March 3, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

HEEBNER.—On Thursday, February 28, CHARLES HEEBNER, in the 58th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PERELLI.—On the 28th of February, 1867, NATALE PERELLI, in the 51st year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Monday morning, the 4th of March. Services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, near Chesnut, at 9 o'clock precisely.

FOR MARKING BERRY BOXES, MARKET Baskets, Tools, etc., Brands may be had at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TOBACCONISTS OR SMOKERS OF THE "Weed" will find the Cigar-Box Knife a convenient article, as it combines the lid-opener, tack-puller, and hammer in one tool. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THESE HAMMERS HAVE WE!—FOR Trunk and Coach-Trimmers, Upholsterers, Cabinet-Makers, Farriers, Veneering, Bricklayers, Riveting, Tacking, Clock Repairing, etc.; and also a general assortment of Tools and Hardware, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

DRUNKENNESS CURED
BY DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.,
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR	
Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
GENERAL AGENT.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:10 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 329 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES!

WM. W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST PHILADELPHIA INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. INSURANCE AGENTS.
WM. W. ALLEN, JOS. TILLINGHAST.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid up in full	200,000·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company		50,400·96
Cash on hand and in Bank		12,954·41
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		204·65
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate		57,520·00
United Sattes and other Bonds.	Par Value. Market Value.	
	29,100·00 281,741·00	281,741·00
Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for Loans.	Par Value. Market Value.	
	27,150·00 21,270·00	26,650·00
Amount of interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid and accrued		2,160·00
Amount due for Rents, including not accrued		338·50
Revenue Stamps on hand		150·00
Office Furniture		1,298·95
Total Assetts		433,877·51

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$236,229·16
Interest received from investments	24,193·32
Amount of Income of Company from Rents	3,579·50
	$253,993·18

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$162,201·75
Amount of Return Premiums	9,250·96
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	24,000·00
Amount of Expenses paid during year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of Company	43,940·97
Amount of Taxes paid the Company, including Stamps and United States Taxes	11,482·11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company divided on old Mutual Policies	6,343·74

LIABILITIES, NONE.

HENRY CHAPIN, PRESIDENT.
AUGUSTUS N. CURRIER, SECRETARY.
State of Massachusetts, county of Worcester, ss.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WM. W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST PHILADELPHIA INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. INSURANCE AGENTS.
WM. W. ALLEN, JOS. TILLINGHAST.

ATLANTIC
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st of December, A. D. 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid in full	200,000·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	$1,100·00
Amount of Cash on hand	6,806·10
Amount of Cash in Bank	5,944·47
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	8,322·74
Amount of United States and other bonds (par value, $244,350·00; market value, $258,068·00)	258,068·00
Amount of Premium Notes unpaid	2,085·00
	$282,356·31

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid	$88,591·14
Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled	19,032·09
Amount of losses reported and not acted on	10,226·00
Amount of Dividends declared	4,200·00
Amount of Dividends declared, due and unpaid	500·00

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$109,531·72
Amount of Interest money received from investments	1,104·87
Amount of Income of Company from Dividends	19,354·50

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$100,844·55
Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	1,789·44
Amount of reinsurance Premiums	1,728·37
Amount of Return Premiums	7,218·37
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	4,400·00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	17,304·73
Amount of Taxes paid by Company	5,154·77
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	3,326·02

SUCHET MANRAN, PRESIDENT,
J. S. PARRISH, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Mr. Wade's Nomination.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning to nominate a candidate for President of the Senate. On the first ballot Hon. Ben. Wade received twenty-two votes, and Mr. Fessenden seven, with two votes scattering. The nomination of Mr. Wade was then made unanimous. There was no organized effort made in behalf of Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Morrill, his colleague, was not present. It is understood that the election of Mr. Wade will not take place until Monday, in order that Mr. Foster may sign the various bills passed by the Senate.

[LATEST.]

Mr. Wade Nominated for President of the Senate.

The Senate radical caucus selected Mr. Wade as President, *pro tem.*, this morning.

Defeat of the Colorado Bill.

The Colorado bill has been defeated. The ayes were 29 and the nays 19. This was not a two-thirds vote.

The Mineral Resources of Missouri.

Two circulars have been widely circulated, the one having in view an armed emigration to develop the mineral resources of Sonora, Mexico, and the other signed by General R. Clay Crawford, his object being to organize a liberating army of Mexico. The movements do not receive the sanction of the republican Government of Mexico, which regards them as injurious to the interests of that country.

Roll of Honor.

The War Department has published another roll of honor, being a pamphlet of two hundred and forty-four pages, and containing the names of about fourteen thousand soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, interred in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, the Military Division of the Mississippi, and the Territory of Dakota.

A Political Rumpus.

There is some stir amongst the President's Democratic friends here, in consequence of the appointment of E. C. Eddy, a radical Republican, to be Register of Deeds for this District, in place of R. M. Hall, conservative.

Nebraska.

The Congressional delegation from Nebraska were at the White House this morning, to induce the President to issue his proclamation recognizing Nebraska as a State, and admitting them to seats.

The Veto.

The veto message of the Military Government bill was read in Cabinet meeting to-day. It is the largest veto yet issued. The veto of the Tenure of Office bill will not come in until to-morrow.

The Tariff in the Senate.

An effort is being made to get up the Tariff bill in the Senate to-day, by introducing Morrill's 20 per cent. amendment, and adding it to Wool bill of last session. The attempt is deemed hopeless.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Poland presented the credentials of Justin S. Morrill, Senator elect from Vermont from March 4, 1867, to 1873. Ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Finance Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House bill to increase the duty on wool, and in lieu thereof reported a bill in the precise language of the wool sections of the Tariff bill passed by the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, in explaining the bill at the request of Mr. Grimes, stated that as the Tariff bill had been defeated in the House, he thought it advisable to get that part of it passed which related to the wool interest.

Mr. Trumbull raised the point that the bill could not be considered on the day it was reported.

Mr. Sherman said that this was not a report from the Committee. He moved to discharge the Committee, and then introduced a bill on his own responsibility.

The Chair decided that a bill might be taken up to-day, but it required unanimous consent to consider it. The bill was taken up, Mr. Hendricks objecting to its consideration.

Mr. Sherman appealed to the Senate to take a vote, and decide for or against the wool tariff.

Mr. Creswell asked if the Finance Committee had abandoned all the rest of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Sherman said he was not speaking for the Finance Committee, but if Senators desired to amend the bill by extending the tariff on other articles, they could do so.

The Tariff bill was laid aside at 1 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the following appointments of Committees of Conference:—

On the Bankrupt bill—Messrs. Jencxes, Dawes, and Dawson.

On the Compound Interest Note bill—Messrs. Price, Stevens, and Pomeroy.

On the Transfer of the Indian Bureau—Messrs. Kasson, Schenck, and Windom.

On the Reorganization of the Western Land Districts—Messrs. Julian, Donnelly, and Taber.

On the Supreme Court Allotment—Messrs. Wilson (Iowa), Williams, and Bradford.

On the Indian Appropriation bill—Messrs. Kasson, Windom, and Niblack.

On the Legislative Appropriation bill—Messrs. Farnsworth, Woodbridge, and Eldridge.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.), correcting the journal, stated that he had voted last night in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments on the Compound Interest Note bill, but that his name was not recorded. The journal was corrected accordingly.

The bill to establish certain assay offices, instead of Branch Mints, at Denver, Colorado, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., which was up yesterday, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to repeal that paragraph of section 5 of the Tariff bill of June 30, 1866, which imposes a tax of ten per cent. on lastings, mohair-cloth, or other manufactures of cloth fit for shoes, slippers, etc.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) objected.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a joint resolution legalizing the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, in the session between the 3d of December, 1866, and the 3d of February, 1867, signed by W. F. M. ARNY, the same as if they had been signed by the Governor. Passed.

Mr. Hinck (Ohio), from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back the memorial in reference to the navigation of the Ohio river, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

On motion of Mr. Higby (Cal.) the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting aid to the Stockton and Copperopolis (California) Railroad Company.

The House, at 11:40 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Allison (Iowa) in the Chair, on the Deficiency bill.

The Speaker had just designated Mr. Wilson (Iowa) to occupy the chair, but that gentleman excused himself on the ground of constant business as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill appropriates a trifle over $11,500,000, the following being the principal items:—Deficiences on account of pensions for army, widows and others, $10,000,000; for navy, widows and orphans, $70,000; for the Capitol extension, viz.:—Models for bronze doors, $8945; materials for and casting the same, $20,880; eight monolithic columns, $11,200; ventilating, $9000; arrears due to United States Marshals, etc., for taking the Eighth census, $87,000; for settling Indians on reservations, etc., $50,000; repairing and furnishing Executive mansion, $35,000; aiding the American Colonization Society to encourage emigration to Liberia, $50,000; opening the channel of the river Thames near Norwich, Connecticut, $30,000; Department of State for despatches over Atlantic cable, $30,000; permanent beacons in the lower bay of New York, $45,000; for copyright, etc., of American Coast Pilot, $2,000.

The second section directs collectors to levy 12 cents per cask on merchandise exported and on which drawback is allowed, and directs the refunding to the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company duty paid on foreign coal consumed by the Company without the United States and on the high seas, and never delivered on shore in the United States.

The third section fixes the balances of the guagers at New York at $2000, provided that that sum does not exceed the amount of fees earned by them.

The eighth section appropriates $900,000 to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaw Indians.

The bill having been read for information, the Clerk proceeded to read it by sections for amendment.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) moved to strike out the appropriation of $8000 for models for the bronze doors of the Capitol. He said they were nuisances, only serving to block up the way. If they were to be deposited in a museum he would have no objection. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rice (Me.) said he understood that they were for the Senate wing, and he suggested that the Senate might have those on the House side as a present.

Mr. Hill (Ind.) concurred in what had been said about the utter uselessness of these doors, which he said stood in the way, with prongs sticking out of them to catch people as they pass, besides having to pay a watchman to prevent people from stealing the stealable portions of these doors.

Both appropriations for the doors were struck out.

Mr. Conkling (Vt.) asked for information about the item of $11,250 for eight monolithic columns.

Messrs. Stevens and Maynard gave the information. These were columns for the south wing of the Capitol, and it was deemed better to have each composed of a single stone than of pieces.

Mr. Chanler moved an amendment, to be added as a proviso to the clause for Census Marshals—in this any other appropriation bill, should be paid to any officer of the Government who was a member of any political club or partisan organization, and made a spe

THE AMERICAN MONKEY

His Relations to Humanity.

Prof. Agassiz's Great Lecture on the Monkeys and the Original Inhabitants of South America.

The Monkeys of the Amazon and those of Africa.

Natural History of the Beast.

How He Eats, Sleeps, Acts, Breeds, and Grows.

The Theories of Darwin, Humboldt, Cuvier, and Others Examined.

A Mine of Reality and Truth Exposed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The large hall of Cooper Institute, New York, was crowded last Tuesday evening with a highly intelligent and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of Professor Louis Agassiz's last lecture under the auspices of the "Association for the Advancement of Science and Art," having successively unfolded in a popular form the treasures of knowledge which he had acquired of the Amazon river and the region over which it traverses, obtained by his recent extended survey of that portion of the American continent, so far as refers to the configuration of that immense water basin or inland ocean, its glacial traces, geological structure, land and aquatic animals, and the wealth and variety of its rich tropical vegetation. His lecture last evening had reference to the monkeys of South America and to its native inhabitants, so far as they differ in habits, appearance, and ethnological conformation from the people of other portions of the American continent. On the subject of the monkeys of Brazil and the region of the Amazon, the observations of Professor Agassiz were faithful to nature, and so pointed by an advanced scientific knowledge as to be entertaining and instructive and highly interesting. At a little before 8 o'clock the lecturer was introduced by Dr. Griscom, and proceeded to discuss the subject of his discourse, "The Monkeys and the Native Inhabitants of South America," as follows:—

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MONKEYS AND MANKIND.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In an unguarded moment I proposed for this evening's lecture the subject which has been announced upon the tickets. If I had considered the matter more maturely, I would probably have abstained from bringing into such public notice a subject so full of difficulties, respecting which, after all, so little is known, and with reference to which there are such extreme views entertained by the most competent investigators. As it is, I have nothing left but candidly to express my convictions without reticence, and, if I can, without prepossession. Of course you do not expect that I shall present to you anecdotes concerning the monkeys which I have seen playing among the trees in the valley of the Amazon, nor contrast with them the habits of the native inhabitants; but that I shall take a broader view of the subject, and discuss before you the relations which exist between the monkeys and mankind. This subject for the last ten years has engaged the direct attention of all naturalists, and with reference to which all the investigations made within the last ten years have been more or less directly connected; for nowadays, when a naturalist studies the anatomy of an animal, it is with reference to the possible explanation of the manner in which that complicated structure was brought into existence. If a naturalist nowadays investigates the embriology of an animal, that is, its transformations, its successive changes—it is with a view of ascertaining how that law which regulates those changes is stamped upon it as a living being.

THE RECENT INQUIRIES OF SCIENCE.

When naturalists nowadays investigate the geographical distributions of animals upon the surface of our earth, it is with a view of ascertaining, if it can possibly be done, in what way the diversity which prevails all over the globe has been produced, what is the primitive origin of this great diversity. When geologists investigate the fossils, the remains of which are buried in the strata of our earth; when they trace the order in which they have followed one another in the course of time, it is at present with a view of ascertaining how this succession has been induced, which were the first, which have followed, and in what relation they stand to one another. And when men investigate the differences which exist among their fellow-men, it is with a view of ascertaining whether men originated from one primary cause, or whether there is a multiple origin to humanity. You see whenever naturalists nowadays approach their subject, it is everywhere with one view—to ascertain, if it can be done, in what way things originated and what is the primary cause of the differences which we observe among them. And the subject is just opening. We have hardly any result to present. On the contrary, we have extreme views clashing with one another, as much so as the views which divide men concerning matters of their salvation, which interest men with reference to their social organization. For we have schools in natural history, as there have been schools in philosophy. We have, as it were, sects, as we have denominations among Christians, and no one has a right to present his view of the subject as the only correct one. His obligation is to present his views and to discuss his arguments in the hope of pressing his views, if he is deeply convinced of their accuracy, upon his hearer, but not with the pretension that he has found the final solution of the problem. There is a great change in that respect. A great change has come upon men in that respect. It is no longer possible for any man, or for any set of men, to assume that the truth is with them exclusively. Men have learned that there is only one common foundation for their beliefs, however much they will differ from one another in their religious practices. Men have learned that there is only one source for their knowledge, which is nature, however much they may differ in their interpretation of nature's facts. And it is with that consciousness that I will present this evening my view upon the subject of the relation which exists between man and monkey; urging those views which are my convictions, but urging them with the consciousness that there are other views entertained by others. (Applause.) I wish, however, to begin my statements with a clear record, and therefore I want to make a few statements concerning accusations which have been made against me in scientific as well as other journals. It has been stated that in my public lectures I make loose statements, which are not accurate in matters of fact; that I allow myself to be carried away by the impluse of the moment; and that my statements lacked that precision which entitles to respect and confidence. And examples of such loose statements are quoted. Now, I will, that you may know within what limit my statements are considerate, just answer a few of these statements. In some of the lectures I have delivered I have stated that vertebrates have four limbs, and it is argued that everybody who is familiar with the last records of our science knows that whales and that porpoises, etc., have only two limbs. This I know is the statement of the text-books, but the text-books are only compilations, second hand, of our knowledge; and if these critics had looked at the original information upon this matter—if they had consulted the work of Rapp upon the anatomy of these animals, or the work on fossil bones by Cuvier, or the most extensive works of natural history, they would have known that rudimental exterior limbs exist in all these animals, and that they only are concealed by the skin. And I have dissected porpoises enough, and I have lately had an opportunity myself of dissecting other animals on the Amazon, so that I know from personal observation that these investigations of the anatomists I have quoted are correct when they say that, beside the fully developed pair of limbs which these animals have on the side of the chest, they have a second rudimentary pair concealed under the skin, which is imperfectly developed. Therefore I reiterate my statement that it is a natural tendency in all *vertebrates* to develop four limbs, and that here and there only two are developed, and in some the second pair is concealed under the skin. The others have been ascertained to possess a pair of rudimental limbs under the skin. So much for that one statement. (Applause.)

CONTROVERTED POINTS.

The second is that I affirmed that fishes have lived (and a long list of other errors is enumerated), that fishes had existed from the beginning of creation—as early as the other animals, while in reality they existed only from the time of the diluvian period. Now how is it with this? If, in the oldest state, the remains preserved were perfect, it might be easy to distinguish a crustacea, a crab, or a lobster from a fish. But in these oldest beds of remains which we have, and which have been interpreted by some as fish, and by others as crustacea, they are only fragmentary spines, such as we have in the fins of some fishes—for instance in the common dogfish (Illustrating on the chart), the dorsal fin has in its anterior parts a small bony fin, or spine, which projects in this way (illustrating). On the other hand, the horse-shoe crab has upon the sides of the second sheath a series of spines which are somewhat alike in appearance to these spines. (Illustrating.) Now, spines of this kind, resembling fins, are numerous in the oldest beds in which fossil remains have been found, and the question is whether they are the remains of crustacea or the remains of fishes. Some naturalists have affirmed that they are the remains of crustacea. I have affirmed that they are the remains of fishes. And I have based my assertions upon this, the structure of the spines of the crustacea when examined microscopically as to the characters of the substances which forms the shield of the crustacea. The spines of fishes have the characteristic structure microscopically of bones, which is very easily distinguished from every other structure. Now those spines of those oldest deposits have the characteristic structure of bones, therefore I say again that these spines are the spines of fishes, and that I am not wrong when I say that fishes have existed as early as any other kind of animals. (Applause.) But this is no place for a controversy, and I will now turn to the subject of this evening's lecture, and consider with you the question of the relation which exists between monkeys and man. That question is a recent question.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE A RECENT ONE.

Ancient naturalists did not think of comparing men and monkeys any more, specifically, than they compared men with other animals. The works of Aristotle, in which we have the earliest comparisons of this kind, two thousand years ago, discuss the structure of man as compared with animals, but he does not find a special resemblance between monkeys and man any more than between man and the other vertebrates—the other warm-blooded vertebrates; and the reason why is obvious. In those days the only monkeys known were three—the pythecus, as Aristotle calls him; the common monkey of Northern Africa, which was frequently, no doubt, brought to Greece, as nowadays it is frequently brought to the southern parts of Europe; the other was the guenons, or the red monkey of North Africa, which is quite common on the coast of Barbary, and which is a long-tailed monkey of reddish color, with pointed snout, somewhat like the common monkeys we obtain from South America, but different from them in many respects in the peculiarities of its face, of its teeth, and the like. Then the third kind of monkeys known to the ancients was the baboon, of which representations are to be seen in the ancient Egyptian monuments. Now, neither of these monkeys has anything particularly human. The baboon has a head not unlike that of a bulldog, and was called by the ancients cancocephalus, or dog-head, on account of that peculiar constitution of its head. But after the passage to the East Indies around the Cape of Good Hope had been discovered, naturalists became acquainted with several kinds of monkeys from the East Indies and from the west coast of Africa, which extend far above those known to the ancients; and among them none are more striking than the ourang-outang of Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, and the chimpanzee of Senegal and the east coast of Guinea. Those two monkeys excited the curiosity of anatomists, and called forth at once comparisons with man, in consequence of the higher form of the head and the peculiar development of the face of these apes. And from that time comparisons between monkeys and man have been introduced in all treatises on natural history. All of these comparisons have always had for their objects to establish the differences which exist between one as compared with the other. Recently, a third kind of monkey, closely allied at the preceding, has been found in the lagoons and on the more southern parts of West Africa, and that species has been described under the name of gorilla.

THE GORILLA KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

It is now ascertained that that animal was already known to the Greeks, though very imperfectly, for an allusion is found in their literature to a kind of small, hairy men observed on the west coast of Africa, which could not speak and which were very savage and untamable. And now that the gorilla is known, it cannot be doubted that the animal mentioned was this kind of monkey. Now the question is what are the structural relations which exist between these monkeys and the other monkeys, and all monkeys taken together and mankind.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONKEY TRIBE.

Before I proceed to compare them more closely, let me say a few general words concerning their distribution. All monkeys known are to be found within the tropics. It is only on the border of the tropics, in the parts adjoining the warm temperate zone, in the Old World, that on the southern extremity of Spain, on the rocks of Gibraltar, a few monkeys have been observed, and in the southernmost parts of Japan. Otherwise the home of the monkeys is within the tropics, with the exception of Australia, in which none exist at all. But monkeys are not the same in different parts of the world, and there is a wide difference among them. In the first place, as a natural group, distinct among the other mammalia, monkeys are characterized by an anatomical fact which is very striking. They have all four hands, while other animals have four feet, and man has two feet and two hands; and the difference which characterizes a hand and a foot is very obvious. A limb terminated with fingers which are all on one level, and which all bend in the same direction, is a foot. A limb which has a number of fingers bending in the same way, while one finger may be opposite to the other, and successively brought into contact with each of the other fingers, is a hand. The thumb, as a part of the hand, is flexible in another direction from the fingers, and the thumb may be brought into juxtaposition successively with each of the fingers, while this is utterly impossible with the toes of the foot. They all bend in the same direction—the large toe as well as the others—and the large toe cannot be brought into position successively with the other toes. Now, then, all animals which have feet at the extremity of their four limbs are quadrupeds, and all animals which have four hands and no feet are monkeys.

MONKEYS HAVE HANDS, BUT NO FEET.

And all monkeys have hands at the end of their hind limbs as well as their fore limbs, while man has a pair of feet and a pair of hands. This is, perhaps, the most prominent difference which may be noticed among these animals, and the characteristic feature of the great order of monkeys. I must, however, say that there are some slight modifications in this respect among the monkeys, in as far as there are some in which the thumb is so short that it cannot be as regularly brought into juxtaposition with the other fingers as in the hand of man, and there are even monkeys in which the thumb is merely rudimental, so that four fingers are only developed, and the thumb is almost entirely wanting. Then, again, what constitutes a finger is the position of the nail upon the termination. The last joint of the finger in a perfect hand, the last joint of every finger has a flat nail covering only the upper part of the joint of the finger, and not extending forward and not bending over the last joint. Now, this is the case with all the nails of our hand, and is the case also with the nails of our foot, but not with those of the animals, though we find there an imperfect hand, perhaps where the thumb or one or two or three fingers may have a perfect nail, and the others may have curved nails bending over the termination of the finger. This is the case often among some of the monkeys. We have often such monkeys in which the thumb alone and the first finger have a really flat nail, the other fingers having arched claws bending over the termination of the finger. Now again, of the monkeys, we have a great variety as to size. Some of them are not larger than squirrels—not larger often than our small striped squirrels—while others approach in stature, often, man; and all possible intermediate dimensions exist between them. Thus monkeys are scattered over Africa and Central and Southern Asia, but in each of these different parts of the world they present different and special characteristics. The monkeys of the Old World; that is, those inhabiting the tropical portions of Africa and of Asia, are all remarkable for the great height of the forehead—for the great angle of the face which they present. And naturalists have been in the habit of measuring what is called the facial angle, which is the line passing from the forehead and the upper jaw meeting with another line passing along the base of the skull. In man—in intellectual man—that angle is known as the right angle; and the ancients understood that so well that in their statues, when they wanted to exhibit the intellectuality of man more prominently than any other of the features of humanity, they exaggerated the incline of that line, and to their Jupiter, who was the great representation of creative power, they gave a very great prominence to the forehead, which overstepped the right angles, so that the forehead is made very prominent over the face. So well was that understood as the characteristic feature of the higher organizations of the vertebrate type. Now these monkeys of the Old World approach in that respect more to man than any other of the monkeys, and the young ourang-outang in that respect approaches far nearer the characteristics of young humanity than do the adult monkeys approach the characteristics of adult man. It is a curious fact that in their early age, when the more characteristic features are not yet strongly developed with the rigidity that marks the features of the adult, animals that are more closely related to one another resemble one another more closely when young than in the more adult state. And we find in this respect among the higher monkeys a greater resemblance between the young monkeys and the young children than between the adults themselves.

THE NOSE OF THE OLD WORLD MONKEYS.

Another feature of the monkeys of the Old World consists in the construction of the nose. The nose is one of the prominent features of the face all through the higher type of the animals of the Old World, and in man as well as in monkeys we find a most characteristic difference between the different representatives of these two great groups—a marked and striking difference in the form of the nose. The white man has a prominent, aquiline nose, and in the shape of the nostrils, which are opened from forwards and backwards, and not sideways, so the point of the nose is the most prominent portion of the face. Other races of men have, on the contrary, a flattened nose, and their nostrils open in sideways, so that the nostrils open from the side outwards. Some naturalists have observed in the monkeys of the Old World that they have narrow nostrils, and that their nostrils open inwards, as in white men, and from forwards and backwards, and that that portion which divides the nostrils is very narrow. Then, again, it is observed that among the monkeys of the Old World we find a large number of them destitute of tails. Neither the ourang-outang, nor the gorilla, nor chimpanzee has any caudal appendage. In the islands of the coast and the forests of Malacca there are large tribes of monkeys with exceedingly long arms, but all destitute of tails. Among the large number of monkeys that inhabit and roam over the continent of Africa we find the baboon, a short-tailed species. It is only among the more slender kinds of monkeys inhabiting the Old World that we find those monkeys that have as long tails as the monkeys of Africa generally have. Then, again, among those monkeys that we find in the Old World we find monkeys in the New World not only generally smaller, but having a prolonged snout; but their facial angle is longer than the facial angle of the monkeys of the Old World. And what is a most curious fact is that their nostrils are broad, and that portion between the nostrils remarkably broad, so that the nostrils open in a manner sideways. And among these again we find a large number of monkeys which have remarkably long tails, and some of them even with tails which terminate with a naked surface underneath, which they can use as an additional limb; and these monkeys have so much dexterity in the use of the tail that they can seize the smallest objects with it with as great precision as with their hands. All monkeys with such prehensile tails are peculiar to South America, and not one species of monkey in the Old World has that peculiarity. Even those monkeys that have prehensile tails have them covered all over with hair. There is a certain number of monkeys in South America which have somewhat long tails, but there is not one on the whole continent of America entirely destitute of caudal appendage. So that you will see that we have two well-marked groups of monkeys inhabiting the Old and New Worlds, their distinguished features consisting of the peculiar form of their noses, and distinguished by their size. There are two other families which have also special marks of difference. There is the large squirrel monkey, which inhabits only the tropical portions of South America, and the valley of the Amazon, and the northern portions of Brazil, and which differs from all other monkeys in having its teeth provided with numerous prongs, grinding teeth, somewhat like the moles, the other having small, imperfect hands, more like a paw than the hands of other monkeys, and yet so like fingers that they clearly and unmistakably show that they are monkeys.

DENTAL PECULIARITIES.

Another difference that I have not yet mentioned as between the monkeys of the Old World and those of the Old World consists in the dentition. Man has five grinders above and below, and on the right and left, making twenty in all. And so, too, have all the monkeys of the Old World. But the monkeys of the New World have all one tooth more on each side, above and below, the number of their grinders being twenty-four in all. There is also another class of monkeys having only twenty—five on each side. The only four groups known are the macacas, which inhabit Madagascar, and are exclusively found in numbers on that island, though there is a class allied to the macacas found on the opposite shore of Africa. What distinguishes these monkeys from all other monkeys is the form or shape of their head, which is protruded, like that of the fox, and occasionally called, on that account, the fox monkey. They have a pointed snout, and are more like that animal than monkeys generally are. Their fingers, too, are more numerous, and are provided with claws, rather than the flat nails of other monkeys, so that we have a fourth group of monkeys, which are characterized by a peculiarity of their structure, easily recognized and unmistakable—the macacas, which inhabit the island of Madagascar and the opposite coast of Africa; the monkeys which resemble the squirrel and which inhabit tropical South America; the monkeys with broad nostrils, which inhabit South America generally within the tropics, and the monkeys of the Old World, which are found in Africa and Asia and within the tropics; but not found in Madagascar or Australia. It is a curious thing that they live in a tropical region in which the palm tree flourishes, and which is the principal abode of monkeys, as in Africa—that Australia should be destitute of monkeys, while on the adjoining islands monkeys, not only of the common kind, but the higher kind of monkeys, are found.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

This shows, in my estimation, one thing, that all differences which exist among animals cannot be ascribed to climatic influences, or that, at all events, that climate simply and of itself does not produce animals which are akin to each other, for tarpaghout Australia, which exhibits all the peculiar climatic productions of the tropical and temperate zones, has neither monkeys, nor carnivorous animals, nor ruminants; neither deer nor elks, antelopes nor elephants, nor rhinoceros, nor hippopotamus, nor tapirs, nor any of the other large quadrupeds which inhabit everywhere else the tropical regions of the earth; nor are there in Australia any of the ruminants—no giraffes, no camels, nor antelopes, nor any of the carnivorous tribes; no bears; no weasels, no foxes, nor dogs, nor wolves; no cats, tigers, or lions; none of those tribes, but the whole of the continent is peopled by quadrupeds of a peculiar kind and altogether confined to itself.

There is the marsupial kind—the kangaroo family—all remarkable for the peculiarity of having, like our opossum, a pouch to carry its young, the only genus found on this continent. All these animals of the marsupial genus have under the abdomen a pouch where their young, born in an immature condition, are transferred, and where they remain till they reach a greater progress in development. That marsupial group is a peculiar group of quadrupeds known only to Australia, and in their various forms they ape all the other families as common in other parts of the world. Some they call monkeys, though not having any of the characteristics of monkeys, and others they call carnivorous animals, though they have none of the habits of carnivorous animals, and others they class among the ruminants, though they are not ruminants properly speaking. To treat upon this subject would lead me too far from the subject of the lecture, should I enter into a detailed account of these animals.

All I want to impress upon you in this connection is the fact that in every part of the world there are peculiar tribes of animals, and that these tribes do exhibit such close relations to the climatic conditions, that we cannot with any kind of satisfactory evidence ascribe these peculiarities to other than the climatic influences under which they live. Among those monkeys there are innumerable varieties or species or genera, as you may call them, for the name is not of very great importance here. I want, however, to make clear the fact what is the nature of these differences. Among those monkeys are the ourang-outang, the gorilla, and the chimpanzee, which have hands made in the same manner, and teeth the same, and in which the details of the structure present the same relations, and which are, therefore, considered as one group. The name under which the higher monkeys are generally designated are anthropophagi monkeys, and are called man-monkeys.

We have those monkeys in which the snout is very prominent and large, like a dog, the tail short and the limbs stout, the body large and strongly built; these are the baboons. But again there are among them some kind of a different species, differing in size and differing in color, as well as differing in the length of the hair over the head and neck, in the mane and so forth. We have another group of long-tailed monkeys of the Old World, remarkable for their slender forms and great length of their tails, and the greater prominence of their snouts, their teeth, and the like. But among them, again, there are a number of different species, occupying different portions of the Old World, of Africa and Asia. And so it is with the monkeys of the New World. In South America we have some monkeys with prehensile tails, but in which the tail is covered with hair.

MEN ARE NOT DERIVED FROM A COMMON STOCK.

Now I hold that idea of the community of origin of man and monkeys and other quadrupeds is a fallacy, the foundation of which I shall try to explain presently. But if it is an error to consider man as derived from monkeys, we must admit that men are not derived from a common stock, because the differences which exist among men are at the same time quite as striking as the differences which exist between monkeys and between the lower animals. Let me point out these differences. Let me first say in what all men agree and in what all men differ from monkeys. All men agree in having four limbs, one pair of which terminates with feet and the other terminates with hands. All men are endowed with the ability of standing erect, and their constitution is such that the erect position is not an acquirement resulting from education, and is not the result of the successive chain, but is one of the constituted peculiarities of the human frame. The whole of the backbone is so organized that man can carry with ease his heavy, broad head only in a vertical position. He has not, as animals have, a ligament with which he may support the head in a horizontal position with ease, but the head must be balanced on the top of the vertical column, in order that it may rest and be moved with facility in every direction. Then man has limbs on the sides of the chest so organized that he can move them in every direction, and touch every part of his body with them; and that pair of limbs terminates with the most perfect hand known in nature, and that hand is so constituted as readily to carry out the mandate of the mind. It is brought into the service of the intellect, and is no longer an organ of locomotion, as is the case in the monkey. All these peculiarities are characteristic of all men, and between monkey and man there is no structural transition. There is no gradation from the highest monkey to the lowest race of man. All those attempts at bringing man closer to the monkey by the lower types of humanity overlook these fundamental conditions which make man, however low and infirm, a man, and which separate him from the monkey, however high as a monkey he may stand. (Applause.)

DIFFERENCES IN THE HAIR OF MEN.

But while we recognize certain structural attributes as particularly human, let us not overlook the great conditions which exist among men both in structure and attainments. In the first place in color the differences are obvious, but they are comparatively of slight importance. Next in hair there is a marked difference. The flowing straight hair of the white race is very different already from the stiff and wiry hair of the Indian; and when we begin to compare that hair with that of the Australian or with that of the Malay or with that of the Feejean Islander, or still more strikingly with that of the negro, we find differences which are most marked. The hair of the white race is cylindrical; the hair of the negro is flat, it is woolly, it is curly; and these peculiarities are not peculiarities brought about by climate—for white men have existed in close proximity with negroes ever since the two races have been known to exist side by side on earth, and the white man has not assumed the woolly hair of the negro, nor the negro assumed the straight hair of the white race. (Laughter and applause.)

DIFFERENCES IN THE TEETH, NOSE, AND NOSTRILS.

Then there is a difference in the dentition, and a very marked one. All the white race have their teeth vertical, the jaw short, and the manner in which the teeth at one upon the other is perpendicular; so that when we close the mouth we bring the lower teeth against the upper teeth in such juxtaposition that the two sets stand vertically, one above the other. The races of men which have that kind of dentition are called straight jawed races; while there are other races—among others, all the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands and all the inhabitants of Africa and South Atlas—which have their front teeth inclined, so that the upper teeth and the lower teeth when brought against one another form an angle, and the mouth is more prominent; and all the races of men with protruding jaws have also thicker and more prominent lips. They have also the flat nose, which I have already described, with broad partitions between the nostrils, and the nostrils opening sideways.

And these differences have been known among them ever since men have been observed by man. On the ancient monuments of Egypt there are figures of negroes, there are figures of Egyptians, there are figures of Jews, and there are figures of white men, as characteristic in all these particulars as we see them now; so that for at least as long a time as these monuments have been in existence, these features of humanity have remained what they were then, and have retained their peculiarities. Now, then, the question is, How were these peculiarities brought about? Are they innate (that is, are they primordial) or are they the result of change? If these conditions are the result of change, then the differences which we observe among monkeys, why should they not be the result of change also? And if changes as great can take place, why should not changes a little greater occur? and, therefore, why should not all the conditions which exist among living beings be the result of successive changes? It is upon this line of argument that the scientific article has been based which is known as the transmutation doctrine, and which has been discussed for centuries, but which has been revived in a more recent form and with more recent argument, by Darwin, and which is now being actively agitated among naturalists. Now, I propose to show you on what fallacies this view rests, and I will repeat my statement in another form. The question is whether we are the lineal descendants of monkeys, or whether we are the children of a creative mind; whether we are the result of a natural evolution, or whether we are the expression of a specific act of creation? In establishing the difference, I do not mean to charge those who entertain the idea of the transformation with denying the intervention of the creative power in the world. I do not charge them with denying the interference of God in nature; but I charge them with denying His immediate and direct intervention in the production of these differences. Whether they are right or wrong depends upon the interpretation of the facts which we have before us. It is now to the examination of these facts I would call your attention. In the first place, I would say that man is rated in the animal kingdom in a manner which makes it impossible to separate the classes which relate to his existence from those which relate to the animal kingdom. When we examine the order of succession of animals through all geological times, we find, from beginning to end, a definite relation to something higher. We find in the last geological epoch man has been introduced; so that in the order of succession of the living races which have at different times peopled the surface of our globe, we see man announced from the beginning; and we can say as one of the scientific results of the comparison of all these races, that from the beginning man was meant to be at the head of creation, and that upon the plan on which the animals living on our earth are constructed, there is no possibility of a higher being than man himself; and this generalization can be sustained by an examination of the structure of the brain alone.

Without entering into an extensive argument, I will show you that such is the structure of the highest systems of organs in the whole series of animals; that from the fish to man there is one gradual gradation; and that in the structure of man there is such an arrangement that shows that he is the highest and best form of the series which began with the fish. Suppose this to be the brain of the fish (illustrating), we have here, as in all brains, a front swelling, from which arise nerves which go to the nostrils, a middle swelling, from which arise the nerves which go to the eyes, and a third swelling, from which arise the nerve which goes to the ear, and then other nerves which go to the different parts, about which I need not trouble you now. These three swellings are so constituted that the uppermost is the smallest, the middle occupies the middle position, and the hindmost is the largest. In reptiles we find that these three swellings have about the same dimensions—that the front swelling begins to rise so as to stand on a level with the middle swelling, which itself is about as large as the hind swelling, which is raised in dimensions from the other.

DIFFERENT THEORIES OF THE CREATIVE METHOD.

The transmutation doctrine assumes that animals are derived from one another, and that there is a primitive cell formed from which all animals may have been evolved. The doctrine is that all vertebrates are derived from one primitive vertebrate, that all articulates are derived from one primitive articulate, that all mollusks are derived from one primitive mollusk, that all radiates are derived from one primitive radiate, and that these four primitive types are derived themselves from a primitive cell, formed by the combination of those fortuitous elements which are acting wherever light, moisture, and matter are brought into contact with one another. This is a doctrine professed by many eminent modern men of science, on the ground that everything which exists is strated spontaneously by the formation of a primitive cell, under the influence of light acting upon matter.

There has recently appeared a most striking production on "the action of light upon matter as originating living beings," which fairly expresses the views of that school. Darwin, and other Englishmen of science, entertain the same doctrine in a different light. They assume that the first impulse was given by an intellectual power, and that this impulse has resulted in the unfolding—in the evolution—out of the first germs created of all that has followed. The doctrine which I support is that it is not only the few that were started in the beginning by the creative act, but the many, and that it was not to one time only that creation has been limited, but that creation has gone on through all ages, and that under the direct influence of creative acts all the differences which exist in nature have been brought about. (Loud applause.) These are generalizations. Now let us see what the facts are; whether they will sustain the German transmutation doctrine, or whether the English doctrine comes nearer to the truth. And if neither be shown to be correct, then I shall have proved my statement that we are not lineal descendants of monkeys, but that we are the chosen productions of a Divine intellect, and that we are made in His resemblance. But these are interpretations; let us look at the facts once more, and ascertain how closely they approach to my view of the case. Nearly all the radiates, mollusks, and the lower forms of life are found in the oldest formations. The first insects we find belong to the carboniferous period, and we cannot find them before. Then among vertebrates we have fishes from the beginning. Then we have reptiles from the carboniferous period onward. We have birds from the gurastic period, though that is somewhat questionable. We have also all mammalia from that date.

During the earliest periods of the earth's history, the whole of its surface was covered with water. There was no room for terrestrial animals. When land and vegetation began to be extensive, we have the first indication of land animals in the introduction of insects. And here let me call your attention to another point. Is it because nature has undergone successive changes that animals and plants have made their appearance; and is it physical change which has called them into existence, living beings, or have these physical changes taken place and been directed in such a manner as to prepare a home on which living beings can be distributed? The question is simply this—has the physical world, in all its changes, been productive of the organic world, or has there been an intellectual power superintending the whole in such a manner that the physical conditions should be brought about by which the living beings should find an appropriate home for their growth? In other words, has man sprung upon earth because our earth had become what it was, or has the earth been prepared for man that he might develop and unfold his capacities in the most appropriate manner upon its surface? Now, if we look at the order of succession in vertebrates, we find an answer to this question. We find, first, that fishes have existed as long as the surface of the earth was under the conditions during which all these aquatic animals could exist. Then reptiles have been called into existence just at the time when the earth had become extensive enough, or the land above the sea had become extensive enough, to form an appropriate abode for these large marsh reptiles of the earliest period. We find afterwards the introduction of birds at the time when the atmosphere had been deprived of the gases which had until this time rendered it impossible for them to exist in it. The accumulation of coal in the beds of the carboniferous period freed the air of all those elements which accumulated in it in the earlier period, and with which the existence of warm-blooded, higher animals would be impossible. There is a physical fact which precedes the introduction of those living animals which require a purer atmosphere. Now the question is, again, has the freeing of the atmosphere of that carbon been the cause of the coming in of birds and mammalia, or have the processes of nature been so directed by a supervising intellect, that at a certain time the atmosphere should be freed of these impure elements, so that higher forms of being might be called into existence? And when we see that there is such a gradation between all, and when we find no intermediate forms from one to another, it seems hardly possible that causes and influences which are ever acting in the same way should have produced those different results. I wish I had time to enter upon an elaborate argument upon this point. I will only sum up my evidence in a few sentences. The physical causes are the same now as they were before, and chemical and physical agencies act now as they acted in the beginning. We have the evidence of it in the identical character of the rocks of the oldest and more recent formations. We have evidence of it in the chemical identity of the materials of which the celestial bodies are made, of which a distinguished man of science has recently given us the most complete observations. The physical world remains the same; the laws which govern it remain the same; and from the beginning until now, they have acted in the same way. Are, then, the different animals which have existed at different times, and which differ in the most varied manner, the result of causes which do not vary, which do not change, which act ever in the same manner? This is contrary to our argument, and it is also contrary to any evidence we have.

We cannot ascribe diversified results to uniform causes; we cannot ascribe as cause to certain effects agencies the action of which is known to us. Those who are acquainted with the effects of light and magnetism and heat upon matter, and what are the possible combinations between chemical agents, know perfectly well that these various combinations, these various actions, are different from the actions which we now witness in the animal kingdom. Therefore I say it is not logical to ascribe the living beings to those causes, and transcribe the diversity which exists among living beings to causes which at one time existed. I say that uniformity of nature should produce uniformity of action. I can conceive only one possible cause for this diversity—the intervention of mind. We all know perfectly well, in our own case, how the human mind acts—how free it is, how it can manifest itself, and abstain from manifestation. We know perfectly well how in this manifestation we can recognize the stamp of Him from whom it comes. We know perfectly well that in the different works of an artist we can recognize his peculiar ways, his peculiar mode of manifesting himself, the peculiar stamp of his mind. So in the case of the poet and the painter, and the sculptor and the architect. Why should we not have something of the same kind in nature? Our mind is truly not a manifestation of matter; it is something independent of it, to the extent to which we know its freedom, and the extent to which we can maintain its independence from surrounding influences. And to that extent and in similar manner do I conceive the intervention of mind in the production of living beings through all times, and a plan laid out and carried out from beginning to end with reference to that end. And that there is that reference to the end as it is in man, as seen in the relation which man bears to the lowest form—the fish—that there is such a reference to man is seen in the gradation which we observe through all times from the beginning to the end. And that this cannot be the result of simple influences—of physical conditions—is further shown by the fact which is constantly recurring of the transformations reproduced every day through the whole animal kingdom in the production of new individuals. And here I come to the closing evidence I have to submit. There are several hundred thousand different kinds of animals living on this globe, of all types of the animal kingdom. Now every one of them has its line of development, and each passes through a certain number of changes. Every sparrow begins with the egg, and goes through the changes which are characteristic of sparrow life until it is capable of reproducing itself in eggs, which will go through the same changes. Every butterfly arises from an egg, which produces a caterpillar, that caterpillar becomes a chrysalis, and that in turn becomes a butterfly, and thus changes until it is a perfect animal, capable of producing another egg. So it is with every living being. There are those which are low and those which are high; there are those which belong to the lowest type of their class and those which belong to the highest; in fact, the animal kingdom, as it is now, is constantly undergoing greater changes every year than the whole animal kingdom has passed through from the beginning until now, and yet we never see one those animals swerve from the line appointed for it, and change into something that is not like itself. This is the great fact. Every living being reproduces itself under conditions which are the same now as they were in the beginning of the world till now, and yet they do not change. Why? Because by nature they are not changeable. That is what we must infer, and if those which live now are not changeable, and do not pass from one into another, though they represent all the changes which animals can pass through, is it logical to assume that those of earlier ages have become other than what we see the animal to be now in consequence of changes, and that the laws of nature have changed in such a manner that that which does not take place now should have taken place in earlier times? I say just as much as the cycle which every animal passes through in undergoing its development from the egg to its perfect condition progresses according to its appointed law impressed upon it by the Creator; just so the various forms, the remains of which we find through all ages buried in the rocks, are appointed forms, which have never changed spontaneously from the beginning, and are simply the steps through which it has pleased the Creator to carry the animal kingdom until it reached man, the being which is framed in His image, which is endowed with a spirit akin to Him, by means of which alone he is capable of understanding nature. Were we not made in the image of the Creator, did we not possess a spark of the Divine spirit which is our godlike inheritance, how could we understand nature? how could we stand in such a relation to the whole world that it should not be a sealed book? It is because we are akin not only to the physical and the animal kingdom, but also to the Creator Himself, that we can read the world and understand that it comes from God. (Loud applause.)

ANOTHER GIFT BY MR. PEABODY.—Mr. George Peabody has made a gift of fifteen thousand dollars to the Newburyport Public Library, the income to be expended in extending its usefulness.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'23 | MOON RISES.....2'16
SUN SETS.....5'58 | HIGH WATER.....9'02

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

MARCH.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	6	4'37 mo.	4'20 mo.
First Quarter	13	3'46 mo.	3'39 mo.
Full Moon	20	3'54 mo.	3'47 mo.
Last Quarter	28	2'45 mo.	2'38 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Feb. 2
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20

FOR EUROPE.

U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Col New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Col Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
Juniata	New Orleans	Philadelphia	Mar. 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 2
Virginia	Philada	Richmond	Mar. 2
Roman	Philada	Boston	Mar. 4
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Mar 5
Mercedita	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 6
Gen. Barnes	New York	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 23
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Light Boat, Scaife, Falmouth, Ja., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Charleston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Providence, J. R. White.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. E. Paine, Facemire, New York, Rathbun, Steans & Co.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, New Castle, Del., Captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Glasgow, Card, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 14th ult.
Ship Monsoon, Gunderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th ult.
Ship Wolfville, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th ult.
Steamship Kensington, Hedge, from Boston, at New Orleans 27th ult.
Barque Sheffield, Murray, hence, at Hamburg 11th ultimo.
Barque G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brigs Potosi, Coffill, and J. H. Burton, Burton, for Messina, sailed from Naples 8th ult.
Brig Crocus, Anthony, f r Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 12th ult.
Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for Portsmouth, at Edgartown 25th ult.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, and R. Vaux, Powell, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, from St. Thomas for Philadelphia, was passed 24th ult., near Carrysfort Light.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from New Castle, Del., at Providence 27th ult.
Schr F. Reeves, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th ult.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Clara, Barrett, hence, at Newport 27th ult.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th ult.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence, with lighthouse material, for Georgetown and Charleston, put into Norfolk 26th ult., for a harbor.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, and Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, hence, at Richmond 26th ult.
Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 26th ult.
Schr D. V. Stricker, Vanglider, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 23d ult.
Schr J. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, from Providence for New Castle, Del., sailed from New London 25th ultimo.
Steamer Vineland, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—There were sixty-eight arrivals and thirty-six clearances during the month of February. Last year there were fifty-four foreign arrivals during the same month.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The James Island Light Vessel, Chesapeake Bay, has resumed her station.
Norfolk, February 25, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the first-class iron can buoy, placed to mark Broad Cove Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., broke adrift from its moorings 23d inst. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.
Portland, February 25, 1867.

Notice is hereby given of the discontinuance of the Fourth Order Light, heretofore exhibited from the Tower at Timbalier Light Station, Louisiana. In its place, until further notice, a fixed light from a Sixth Order Steamer Lens will be shown from the top of the keeper's dwelling at an elevation of about twenty feet, making a light visible about six miles.
New Orleans, February 20, 1867.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. TOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, and
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 13 wfm3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 26 1m

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 417 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is sealed and marked, Patented Feb. 19, 1867. [14fmw3mr

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Prices Very Low.
Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.
Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1 00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1 50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.
FLANNELS.
WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
LINEN GOODS.
LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.
CALICOES.
18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CRINTZES.
COTTON GOODS.
Still Further Reductions in
WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.
BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 fsmrp5

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR
AT IMPORTERS PRICES.
Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.
LINEN LAWNS, Bird's-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS
NEW WHITE GOODS,
Both Plain and Check,
OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.
Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF
1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
IMPORTERS OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 10 springs, $1·75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.
White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22f

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Above Race,
Have just received—
1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import.
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS
Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.
FARIES & WARNER,
29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
NOTICE.
Appreciating the advantage of opening
A NEW STORE
WITH A NEW STOCK, I AM SELLING
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,
At a sacrifice, prior to removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
GIRARD ROW,
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 18 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2300 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to B. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. M. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, March 6
CITY OF ANTWERP (new).....Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, March 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, March 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $105; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that she is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 24 tirp

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street, February 25, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 4, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 5 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 6 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 7 inch.
Fifty (50) sides Bridle Leather.
Four (4) doz. Brass Case Locks—2 doz. 1¼x2¾. 2 doz. 1¼x3 inch.
Two (2) hundred lbs. Nails, finishing, 1 and 1¼ inch.
Two (2) doz. Assorted Scissors—½ doz. 3, ½ doz. 4, ½ doz. 5, ½ doz. 6 inch blade.
One thousand (1000) feet Glass, best American, 10x12.
Four (4) doz. Brass Drawer Tumbler Locks—2 doz. 2, 2 doz. 2½-inch.
Fifteen thousand (15,000) lbs. Cut Nails—5000 6d, 5000 8d, 5000 10d.
Four hundred (400) gross Screws—200 gross, 1¾ No. 12, 100 gross 1¾ No. 11, 100 gross 1¾ No. 15.
All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.
Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores."
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 25 6t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.
POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
2 25 9t] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.
In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—
First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.
Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.
Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.
Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries

THE FREEDMAN.

Lecture by General O. O. Howard, on the Present Condition, Capabilities, and Prospects of the Freedmen in the South, Delivered Last Evening, in National Hall, Market Street.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

After brief introductory remarks by Mr. Lynch, General Howard proceeded as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I will present to you, this evening, a discursive account of a journey in the Southern States, taken during a holiday, referring specially to the condition of the freedman, and incidentally to the events of the past, and the feelings necessarily awakened in the mind of the soldier by a trip through the section of the country lately grown familiar by the impressions of war.

I joined the Congressional party from Washington, bound for New Orleans, and as the party was to stop at the larger places for the purpose of observation and enjoyment a sufficient time to enable me to make inquiries and take notes, I considered myself particularly fortunate in an invitation to accompany them.

I left Washington at daylight on the 22d of December last, in the cars, passing through those places which have now become so historical that their simple association takes you back into what now seem more like dreams and visions than real events. Through Alexandria, past Fort Ellsworth, in sight of Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, across Bull Run, up and away beyond Manassas Junction, Catlett's, Warrington, Rappahannock, and Brandy Station.

I chatted with my friends about these battlefields. Although beholding the places where brave men and true were sacrificed, it was difficult to repress a feeling of joy that the hard bloody war was over and the dark days were passed, and God had blessed us with the victory —a victory in whose crown we now behold the inestimable jewels of a perpetual Union, sacred Constitution, and liberty and even-handed justice. (Applause.)

We stopped for a few moments at Culpeper Court House, and had time to make inquiries about the white and colored people. A Freedmen's Bureau officer there joined the party on the train, and went on with us to the next station. He reported all classes in good condition, the colored people attending good colored schools, taught by an excellent lady teacher; and passing on through Charlottesville, Gordonsville, and Lynchburg, and other small places on the road, there was the same testimony, accompanied with an occasional shrug of the shoulder, and some expressions of contempt for the nigger Bureau and nigger school.

As the cars halted at Westdale, a town on the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee, two colored girls came into the train with a subscription list for the purpose of raising money to aid them in erecting a school-house. They said, "We have no school; if we can collect one hundred dollars, and buy a lot, our people will build a house. Then we wish you to send us a teacher." This is only one evidence of the spirit that cries everywhere:—"Build schools for our children and ourselves; we want to learn."

At Knoxville we saw large numbers of people of every color, generally very poorly clad. They received the party with every possible demonstration, and Governor Brownlow, too weak to stand, sat upon the depot platform and received our compliments by a warm grasp of the hand and a word of joyous welcome. But though his body trembles, and he totters in his gait, his eye is clear and steady, indicative of the indomitable spirit of the man. (Applause.)

Here we met a veteran officer, one several times wounded in the war, a member of the Reserve Corps. We found in his office that schools had been organized, and that several others existed in this region. Here it was that Burnside defended successfully the place against Longstreet, until we came to his relief; here it was that men, women, and children came out to meet our army with joy. I recollect many incidents characteristic of this loyal people.

In the evening we passed on down the Holstein bank, across the east branch of the Tennessee, through Layton, Sweetwater, through the charming valley of Clearburg, whence I started in 1864, at the head of the 4th Army Corps, in that stupendous campaign to Atlanta, on through the vast forest, past mountain ranges, and through the cut of Chattanooga. All this journey was as familiar to me as the old Quaker school-house and the hedge in my boyhood, and all these familiar names of famous places, as they were mentioned to me, quickened recollections and called back history.

From Knoxville to Chattanooga I felt a sense of freedom, that we were not still marching on, just such a night four years before, on the rough ridges. On that night the rain poured on us in torrents. Who can estimate the fortitude of our soldiers, and the faith it required in them never to falter during those years of exposure and hardships?—and who dare to say that God did not lead them in the darkness, and mete out to them strength of heart to enable them to overcome these hardships!

Hoping to explore Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, as it was Sunday, it was agreed to remain for the day at Chattanooga. I longed to climb the hills and visit the scenes I had seen men charge on their foes. I conceived it my first duty, however, to look after the interest of the colored freedmen. I learned that there were two colored churches, a Baptist and a Methodist. Senator Davis and wife and Senator Ramsey accompanied me to the Baptist church. We were a little early, and the building was just opened. We entered and sat down near the front.

I wish I could describe the building. The wooden boarded seats for the people were the best offering they could make, but I found it one that God did accept, and I perceived His spirit was here. I watched the people as they came and filled up those rough seats. Nearly all looked cheerful, and were comfortably dressed. The minister read with some difficulty. Probably he had not been able to read at all long, but he preached the truth with fervor and effect. As soon as he ended his discourse, converts came forward, and he gave them his hand; then he prayed for them.

Having learned my name, the minister asked me to pray with them, and with a heart more touched than usual by the services, I did join with them the best I could in commending them and their cause to the Lord.

As we had a few hours to spare, in spite of the rain the ladies privately drove to the National Cemetery, situated a couple of miles from the railroad depot, to the eastward. A beautiful Cemetery has been located here, under the direction of Chaplain Van Horn. He is remarkable for the love he bears for our fallen heroes, and he has arranged and beautified their resting-place, and sat down with his quiet family at the gates.

The Cemetery is on the Round Hill, where that most imperturbable of all our generals stood during the battle of Chattanooga—a man whom we may love and trust, whom you may love and trust as I do, and ever shall, the noble, kind, unassuming, unchanging General George H. Thomas. (Applause.) General Grant was then the commander of the field.

The cemetery is traversed from the base of the hill by gravelled paths and roads, so laid out as to allow you to ascend gradually to the highest point. On the right hand and on the left you see the unbroken ranks of the headboards of our companions-in-arms. These are gathered in companies, troops, and corps. "Here, General, are your men of the 11th Corps. Here are those of the 12th, who fell during the night. Here are those who mounted the rocky crags. Here are the men who burst the gate of yonder mountain with Hooker, and drove the persistent enemy from his stronghold. (Applause.) Here they all are—the dead I mean—the Germans of Senurz and Steinwehr. Here are the white men, the red men, the black men. All sleep there quietly beneath the sod. They seem to say to us, Behold how we fought and bled for the same glorious cause! United in life, united in death, shall we not bequeath to our brethren what we have saved, the common right to treat every inch of American soil as freemen, entitled to all the blessings and benfits of an undivided republic. (Applause.)

But I must hasten on. In the afternoon we met the school teachers and children the American Missionary Association have planted here; a little band of teachers and a superintendant bought land, built a house for the teachers and made a nice school building for the children. They have called it the "Howard School House;" and oh, my friends, I am proud of the honor thus conferred on me and on my name. I ask no earthly honors greater than this; to be beloved by the poor, and to be linked in name with their school-houses and their churches in every part of the land. (Great applause.)

The children, with their parents, filled the room of this school-house, and we spoke to them words of encouragement, as such an occasion always inspires. The people were comfortably clothed. They are all poor, but none are dependent on charity in that place. And never tell me that these people are not happier free, if they are not, it is because of the infamous, the mean, contemptible, low-lived selfishness that wars upon every right and privilege that belongs to the creature created in the image of God. (Applause.)

The next morning found our party on the road to Nashville. I wish I could give you a transcript of my mind and heart as we went along through these rugged places. There is Lookout Mountain on our left. I have stood on yonder rock, and surveyed parts of five States, mountain after mountain to the left and north, ridge after ridge to the right and south, and this is grand old Tennessee. Just as far as the eye can reach, there are valleys reaching out, each watered by its own creek, and opening out between ranges, which form head lines that look like some huge animals with their noses just beneath the water.

This picturesque scenery would engross you, but there, on the right, was a combat; there is where your own Governor Geary (applause) lost his own beloved son, shot down by his side; there is where the enemy, from the fortification on yonder mountain, sent forth shell after shell, to scare us with their screeching and screaming, and to kill us with fragments. But the train moves almost as fast as thought. Here are an immense railroad bridge, now a curious cave, now the new bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, which the men worked for months to repair the damages of a few hours' burning by the enemy; here is Bridgeport, that remarkable town; I thought it was an immense place, as I heard of it before we reached it, consisting, when our army arrived there, of a single old shanty—now, perhaps, there are two or three more.

Next comes "Stevenson," for some time the headquarters of General Hooker. Here I first met General Grant, whom I found, to my utter astonishment, was not as big as McDowell or Stevenson. It is a little singular the opinion we have of men before we see them, and particularly great men; we are entirely dissatisfied to find them small and pale. (Laughter.)

Well, we journeyed on, up and over the range of the Cumberland, through Stony river and Murfreesboro; and near the latter the train stopped, and all the party visited a second National Cemetery. It is finely laid out in plats on level ground. A noticeable feature is the numerous ranks of "Unknown Dead."

At Nashville we were treated with dinner and speeches. After saying a few words as loyal as I could make them, I escaped to the State House, where the colored people met us in public assembly. The colored people here were quite contented—soon to have suffrage, which they have long coveted. (Applause.) I presume you all know they have got it long since. (Applause.) But I think it must have been the colored aristocracy which came out here, for the dresses of the ladies would have done honor to the President's reception. Who would make these people slaves again?

I met a little boy at the hotel, who showed me great attention; he buttoned my sleeve, brushed my coat, and showed a great deal of sympathy for me. I asked him, "What is your name, my boy?" "Henry." "Are you glad you are free?" "Yes! yes! I is." "You have poor clothes and poor shoes—wouldn't you like to belong to some man who would give you all these things you need?" "No! no! I would rather be poor than not be free." (Great applause.) "You steal sometimes, don't you?" "Not now. (Applause.) "Tell untruths?" "No more." (Laughter.) "Who is your father?" "I have no father but God." "Who taught you to be so good a boy?" "Why, my teacher. I love her, and she has taught me to do right."

This is but one of the fifty thousand who have been led gently into the paths of Christian duty and Christian life, and by that hated and opposed creature, the "nigger teacher." (Applause.) Beware! beware! ye proud, hating spirits, that even the sanctity of the Church cannot soften, who with scorn turn aside from the poor teacher, and, with a show of loathing, pull aside your dress and pass her by on the other side. "It were better that you had a mill-stone hanged around your neck, and you were drowned in the depths of the sea, than to offend one of these little ones that believe in me." (Great applause.)

Our pleasant party set out from Memphis by way of Columbia over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It seems like time lost to travel over these battle-fields at night. In the morning of Christmas day we find ourselves skirting the northern line of Alabama; at every station where the train stopped I mingled with the curious crowd. This crowd had assembled to catch a glimpse of that great radical "Ben. Wade." (Applause.) I came to this conclusion because everybody always called out for old "Ben. Wade." (Applause.)

There were plenty of colored men to tell me about the wages, of the schools, the justice and injustice of the white man. Occasionally a young man would shout for Jeff. Davis, and vex himself about my foreign uniform. At Tuscumbia a classmate of mine at the Military Academy had lived, James Dasiller. I knew him as a fine man. When the war broke he resigned his commission, joined the enemy, and fought against the flag. As I stepped into the depot a fine-looking old gentleman, Dashlier's father, stepped up and mentioned his name; the tears rolled down his cheeks; all I could say was, "God bless and comfort you." At such times all the old ties of affection and friendship return. How I wonder that we, who loved one another, could have so fiercely fought against each other!

We spent Christmas night at Memphis. But I must hasten on. I will quote from my official record about the state of things here and on till we reach New Orleans. The city of Memphis is well governed, and the majority of the schools in good condition; the few cases of crime occurring are promptly met by the police, and Brownlow's police promptly arrest the offender and preserve order. (Applause.)

It was reported to me here that negroes who had been in the Union army were shot down or driven off; persons employed on the line of the Mississippi Central and Ohio Railroad said that it was unsafe to employ colored men; cases came to my knowledge of Northern men being so treated that they deemed it best to remove; and cases of defrauding the negroes of their dues were reported to me.

I understood that all the teachers of the colored schools at Grenada, Miss., had been driven away by citizens. Several of the prominent men of that place have assured me that this matter could be righted, and people grow very favorable to the education of the colored people.

At New Orleans I had an interview with Major-General Sheridan as to the condition of the negroes of that State, and he says the negroes receive fair wages in the country; but, especially in those localities where they have to work for a share of the crops, there is great complaint of frauds being practised upon them.

I had an interview with a Bishop of an Episcopal diocese, who expressed great interest in the education of the freedman, in connection with the Episcopal Church. I found in one place a hospital for the sick, and an asylum for colored orphan children, each under perfect order and admirably managed. With regard to education in Louisiana, he (the Bishop) especially asked me to appoint an Assistant Superintendent of Education, a member of his church, who had taken great interest in the education of the colored people, and at his solicitation I had the appointment made. Unfortunately, soon after I left, the man, I understand, commenced to remove Union teachers, and began to throw his entire influence against us; and we were obliged, upon this testimony, to remove him.

I have realized my inability to defend these poor people, situated as they are. I have been in the midst of those who are opposed to their freedom, opposed to their advancement, and incredulous of their rights as men. I should like to tell you all we heard and all we saw, but time and space will not allow.

At Chattanooga I left the party and took my way southward. At night we traversed fields where, for more than a hundred days, our men had fought and fell, and beaten back a resisting foe. The names of these battle scenes are so riveted in my memory that I can hardly think of them without naming them over:—Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Thames Fall, Kingston, Fisher's Gap, Muddy Creek, Blue Hills, Kennesaw, Semeraw, Camp Green, Peach-tree Creek, McPherson's battle-field, of the 22d July, Jonesboro.

These places are all spread over a territory of a hundred miles in extent, and were all embraced between the entrance or the doorway of Georgia and the final capture and occupancy of Atlanta. To gain possession of Atlanta we had to retrace our steps by forced marches in zigzag lines over and into Alabama, until our enemy had disappeared northward, preparatory to his final suicide on the bayonets of General Thomas at Centreville. (Applause.)

All this was in 1864, preparatory to the grand march to the sea; and now here we were again in 1867, to bear witness that Atlanta has put on a new life. Houses, stores, and workshops are rebuilt; the double twisted iron rails have been restraightened and relaid, and the rubbish of demolished railway trains cleared away, so that those soldiers who were once there would scarcely recognize the old place, except by the name.

At Atlanta, Georgia, the condition of the colored people has very remarkably improved. In the city they are industrious, and apparently do very well. The Government rations seem to be demanded more for white refugees than for the colored population.

In the counties north there have been lawlessness and frequent murders, but lately these murders have abated.

The schools are in an excellent condition. A commodious building has been erected by a Congregational Society of Cincinnati, of which Dr. Stows is pastor. This school is established under the patronage of the American Missionary Association. It occupies a beautiful school-house, the best I have seen constructed in the South, and I wondered that for the sum of six thousand dollars they could possibly have erected so fine a building. I went through different rooms, and I found excellent teachers and excellent scholars. Connected with this they also have an Asylum for Orphan Children.

From Atlanta we went to Montgomery, Alabama. There I met a delegation of colored people from various parts of the State, and from this interview I was satisfied of the improvement in their condition within the past year. Generally, they received fair wages. That was their own testimony; but there are still complaints from the practices of fraud in the fulfilling of contracts on the part of the employers.

The failure of the crops has affected all classes unfavorably, and dissatisfaction exists to a greater degree among the poorer classes of whites than among the colored people.

The Assistant Commissioner, General Swayne and his assistant, accompanied me to the various schools, and especially those of the Episcopal Church, which has expressed a desire to extend the work of education and intellectual improvement. The several schools are under his supervision. I believe there has been a decided progress in this respect during the past year.

The meeting of the colored people at Montgomery was a remarkable one. I met them in a large room near General Swayne's office. This room was filled with men who were from the city and from different parts of the State.

After various speakers had depicted to me, somewhat in detail, the sufferings and ill-usage to which they had been subjected by proud, haughty, and domineering men, I asked them suddenly, "What is the remedy?" They said, "Give us the right to protect ourselves." I then said, "Do you wish the colored people to vote?" With one voice they said, "Yes." (Applause.)

But one of their number, an intelligent young man, said, "I don't want the colored man to vote for five years; for I want the radicals to remain in power. Here and for twenty miles around they will vote right, but further off they will vote for Massa William and Massa John to get their good will." Hereupon an old negro, with grey hairs, hobbled up, and, with a broken provincial accent, said:—"Although we are an humble, degraded people, we know our friends. (Applause.) We walked fifteen miles in war times to find out about the battle. We can walk fifteen miles more now to know who to vote for." (Great applause.)

The question was put, when an overwhelming (majority voted for universal manhood suffrage. Applause.) Several then called out—"What does the General think?" I answered, I thought as I do now, according to the strong affections of my judgment, reinforced last Monday by the complete success of the Georgetown election. (Great applause.)

But it is argued, Do you believe in ignorant voting? The only remedy is to remove the ignorance, a remedy which every true-hearted American will work for. I mean by it education. (Applause.)

At Augusta I met the people in one of the churches: a large number assembled, and I had a very familiar interview with them. They are not as hopeful here as at other points. They complain that they have not been fairly dealt with by their former employers, and, in many places, seem not inclined to contract for the coming year. They claim that the civil courts afford them little or no protection, and have a suspicion of white people generally. Owing largely to this, and partly to the failure of the crops, large parties of freedmen have contracted with planters, and have emigrated from Northern Georgia to Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Outrages on the lives and property of the freedmen are common, and are frequently reported to the officers.

In South Carolina the Courts seem to afford no adequate redress, especially in the interior. We met at the hospital an instance of strong faith that impressed itself on my memory. An old man, some seventy years of age, bowed down with hardship, limped along with attenuated limbs. He responded readily when I spoke to him. I said, "Well, my friend, you have an inheritance." He shook his head and said, "Oh! I am poor, very poor." "But have you not an inheritance?" He mused a moment, and then responded, "Oh! yes, I have an inheritance up yonder, a rich one, a mansion is ready for me."

We now visited Columbia, S. C. For a few moments let me have your attention, and I will relieve you. Columbia was formerly of importance. We had fought our way into it through miserable swamps, and we entered the city in its beauty, and saw, before leaving, two-thirds of it lying in ashes. However just may be the fierce wrath of retribution, I could not sojourn in the capital of South Carolina without a feeling of deprecation and sorrow.

At Columbia I had an interview with Governor Orr, who expressed much interest in the welfare of the freedmen, and the freedmen expressed to me privately great confidence in him. He impressed me with the conviction that he was exerting himself to preserve order and obtain law throughout the State, but the lawless operations of many greatly prejudice the freedmen, and dishonest employers resort to all sorts of means to deprive them of their wages.

I was satisfied that it was possible to suppress these evils, although perhaps not effectually. I met the colored people in public assembly, and found them generally cheerful, and willing to go through the season. Some complaints were made of dishonest farmers who were acting against them, but I was surprised at the progress the colored people had made in a single year.

Several cases were reported to me in Georgia, where negroes had been murdered, and the evidence of both white and colored witnesses was amply sufficient to commit them for trial, but the grand jury or the examining justices failed to indict them, and they were discharged.

With regard to the condition of the freedmen generally, I will give you the impressions left on my mind after having visited nearly every Southern State. There are yet existing many evils consequent upon the change in the state of the people and in the whole labor system, which time and patient experience alone can remove. The influence of work has generally been very beneficial to both classes of people.

Many apparently prejudiced persons assailed the Freedmen's Bureau in general terms, but failed to inform me of specific objections against it, or name any objectionable case of its administration—I mean to their own knowledge. To these men the Bureau was odious, because executing a United States law which they hate.

Considerable destitution prevails in the lower Mississippi. In Georgia and South Carolina, especially within the scope of the route of the armies, and where the crops had failed, there is great scarcity. In scarcely any of the country has there been provision for the colored paupers. This class are now provided with food and clothing by the Bureau. In several of the States which I visited the laws have been so modified as to make no distinction between blacks and whites, and in the degree of punishment inflicted; still, I am satisfied that partial justice is administered.

I am of opinion that under courts of superior jurisdiction they generally deal fairly with the negro, but it is notorious that he stands little or no chance before a jury and in courts of inferior jurisdiction. Not the slightest weight is given to their evidence. Several flagrant crimes, that would properly come to be acted upon by these courts, were entirely set aside.

I was gratified to observe the particular results of education upon the people. This educational interest is being pushed by many benevolent associations at the North, which have of late been encouraged by the reception of letters asking for teachers to be sent through them. The teachers are frequently subjected to annoyance, but the good results are beginning to be acknowledged.

I wish to pay a special compliment to the teachers of the colored schools. I visited them in nearly every other place where I stopped, and found them at Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Montgomery, Augusta, Columbia, S. C., Richmond, Va., and intermediate places. They are generally gathered in little corps, six or seven at a place, with a superintendent, established under the supervision of the American Missionary Association, or the Union Commission, or the Freedmen's Union Commission.

These teachers bear a remarkable character. In the first place, there are ladies sent from different parts of the North, as good as any in New England, New York, or Pennsylvania; and then there is something peculiar in the character introduced, by the treatment they receive, which inspires them with universal energy to make wonderful examples of success, and show to the people around about them what they can accomplish, and put to rest forever the infamous theories that have existed with regard to the education of immortal souls.

I found some of them ladies of taste and education, of culture, and of excellent morals, who had gone there not for the pay, but to do the work of the Lord; and God had blessed them, and I trust will bless and prosper them till they have extended this work beyond the possibility of its being quenched out.

Now, my friends, after my rambling discourse, you may ask me what I deem the prospects for the future—I mean the prospects for the colored men in this country. You know some of our friends think it is best to transport them beyond our limits forever. They want to send away the colored people from amongst us, lest we should treat them too well. (Laughter.) In answer to this, I will say that as there are everywhere many who gain a scanty subsistence and very little comfort by hard work, so there will ever be in the Southern States accumulations of very poor white and colored people; but their opportunities will be multiplied, and the privileges for every man of enterprise will soon extend to them an open hand; and while the black man, the red man, and the white man are of the same blood, ladies are very apt to ask me if there is not some white blood in them. I believe all blood is red. (Laughter.)

Solomon's rule applies equally to all, and will secure to those who follow it a temporal and eternal good. The rule is—"Fear God and keep his commandments," for this is the whole duty of man. This rule can only become of any practical value when engraved on the tables of the heart, and read and reread and cherished in the light of Christ's spirit, that spirit which renders obedience possible, obedience in love. (Great applause.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the Germania Orchestra for to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot".....Adam
2. Song, "O ich bitt' euch, liebe Vogelein" (first time).....F. Gumbert
3. Vibrations, "Waltz".....Strauss
4. Andante, from first Sinfonie.....Mozart
5. Overture, "Catharina Cornaro".....Lachner
6. Air, "The Daughter of the Regiment" (first time).....Donizetti
7. Third Finale, from "The Bohemian Girl".....Balfe

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.—Thomas Maguire, Esq., Professor Richard Risley, and their great Troupe of Acrobats, Jugglers, and Contortionists, will arrive this afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, at the foot of Walnut street, from New York. This wonderful troupe open at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. Messrs. Sheidts and Banks, who are connected with this troupe, will also come on the same train.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—Last evening the stated meeting of Councils was held in the Council Chamber, President Hall in the chair.

A petition was received from the butchers in the markets, praying that they may be protected from the hawkers and venders of meat, on account of whom they cannot sell their beef to an advantage.—(A State law requires all persons vending to pay a tax; but there is no provision in the present charter of Camden forbidding the hawking of meat.—REP.) The petition was referred to a committee of three on ordinance, appointed by the Chair.

The Committee on the Relief of the Poor (Pierson, Chairman), reported the following as the disbursements for the month of February:—North Ward, $66 68; Middle Ward, $62 31; South Ward, $101 72. The report was received and ordered to be filed.

The Committee on the Revision of the City Charter (J. S. Lee, Chairman) reported progress.

Mr. Lee moved that an addition of three be made to the Committee.

Mr. Archer opposed the motion, and stated that Councils had confidence in the integrity and fidelity of the present Committee.

The motion was then submitted to the Chamber, and lost.

Mr. Lee then stated that the Committee met in the Council Chamber every Friday evening from 7 until 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the suggestions of citizens, and he hoped the members of Councils and others would be there, submit for consideration whatever they thought would tend to promote the interests of the city.

A petition was received from the owners of the meadow land south of Mechanic street, praying that it may not be taxed. Referred to the Street Committee of South Ward. Adjourned.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL IN NEW JERSEY.—On Monday evening last a very large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at New Egypt, Ocean county, N. J. Senator Horner was made President, and a number of interesting addresses were made. A course of temperance lectures will at once be inaugurated. Our young townsman, A. Watson Atwood, Esq., will deliver the first one of the course, on the "Tippling of Tendom," early in March. Mr. Atwood will be followed by the Hon. George Clark, of New York.

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—Ralph Lee, Esq., for many years a resident of Camden, has been appointed by Governor Ward, and confirmed by the Senate, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First District of New Jersey. Mr. Lee is in every way capable of filling the position, and we have no doubt but his good sound sense and reasoning will enable him to decide on complicated questions of law with an ability equal to that of our oldest Judges.

MILITARY COMPANY.—A number of colored soldiers and sailors in the South Ward have formed themselves into a military company. They are called the "Scovel Guards," after the Hon. James M. Scovel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 96 feet deep; for sale after the 6th of April; will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to PUGH MADEIRA,
3 1 3t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING, just finished, with six chambers, bath, water closet, wash basins, etc., in Jefferson street, west of Broad. WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SUBSTANTIALLY built DWELLINGS on North Fifteenth street, above Jefferson, west side. Just completed, and in a desirable neighborhood. WILLIAM H. BACON,
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TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 8 S. FIFTH Street. Inquire at No. 500 MARKET Street. 1t*

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TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN PROPERTIES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION BY THE GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, March 2, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in such properties in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Wards, are requested to attend

WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman.
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.

GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 2 26 2t

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No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
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Gus de Tonghe,	Louis Lasalle,
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